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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,970.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.............. " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. COTTON, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th November 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. AVERN, on SATURDAY, the 10th November, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, on TUESDAY, the 13th November 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.
CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CASTALIA	2,200	424	November 10.
ITALIA	2,245	424	" 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	" 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	At fortnightly intervals.
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	
EUROPA	2,277	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool .... " 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

N. B.—The Castalia will not call at Naples.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer ACHILLE, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th January 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

The steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

Vessels.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. AUSTRIA	3200	400	on 30th Nov. 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3500	400	on 21st Dec. "

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bombay Green, November 1, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th Nov.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Haselwood	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. at 3 p. m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	11th Dec. do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	25th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. R. Hector	9th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

"ANCHOR" LINE.
S. S. CASTALIA.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.

WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 10th instant. For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 2, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship AGRA, TOMS, Master, from LONDON, are requested to SEND off BOATS for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain TOMS will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck, and no claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, November 3, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 cases Turkey red scarf.
2 cases white lappets and doria
2 cases white and colored domet.
2 bales grey T cloth.
5 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazaar, Fort, at the instruction of mortgagee and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Shaw Vundrawandas Itchalall, the following shares :—

19 shares of the Broach Mill Company, Limited.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, COTTON, HEMP, HIDES, &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

1,200 bags of grain, linseed, wheat, bajree, rice, cooreed, rapeseed, gram, cotton, hemp, hides, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., AT THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORE, BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

A lot of unserviceable surgical instruments, &c.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed articles, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a lot of unclaimed articles, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS.

The property of Commander G. T. Robinson.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4-30 in the afternoon, a large collection of choice and rare plants and ferns in tubs and pots will be sold in convenient lots.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable, Handsome, Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a First Class Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a handsome strong light open Carriage by Thomas Startin, a very strong and comfortable double seated Brougham, a large collection of choice and rare plants and ferns in Tubs and Pots, &c., at Marine Lines, opposite the Church Gate Station.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Commander G. T. Robinson to sell by Public Auction at his residence in Marine Lines, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., his valuable household furniture, piano, carriages, &c., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle-frames, ice-pitcher, coffee pot, waiter, table spoons and forks, table candlesticks and handsomely and French polished substantial blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, sofa, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, side-board, chiffoniers, ottoman, drawing-room, easy and mallet pattern, arm and without arm chairs, a first class solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, hatstand, whatnot, four posts bedstead, clothes and gown presses, screens, camphorwood, chest of drawers, single and double light argand lustres by Tucker, cheval glassal glass, wardrobe, book cases, camp-cots, chest of drawers, flower vases, Japanese bronzed-table ornaments, carpets, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A very handsome strong and light open carriage by Thomas Startin.

A very strong and comfortable double seated circular glass fronted brougham.

Sets of single and double harness, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the above is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4-30 in the afternoon.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Frere Bunder.

300 superior 1st class Moulmein teak squares.

And at the Tank Bunder.

50 tons teak scantlings of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable ground with Bungalows, at Punchgunny.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Punchgunny on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November 1877, several lots of valuable cultivable ground with houses at Punchgunny, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Chesson.

LOT. No. 1.

A large piece of ground situated at Punchgunny, well stocked with fruit and other trees, admeasuring 29 acres and 15 goontas or thereabouts, with a large pucca built and tiled house, known by the name of "Sotness" with 14 rooms and veranda on both sides and two cooking and six servants' room attached and three other cutcha built chuppered houses.

LOT. No. 2.

A piece of ground with large trees, and surrounded on all side by a stone wall, admeasuring 3 acres and 33 goontas or thereabouts, and situated at Punchgunny, opposite the Post Office, on the high road to Mahableshwar.

LOT. No. 3.

A piece of ground admeasuring 3 goontas adjoining the Lot No 2.

LOT No. 4.

A piece of ground admeasuring 15 acres or thereabouts, situate in the village of Kassumb near Punchgunny.

LOT. No. 5.

A piece of ground admeasuring 5 acres or thereabouts, adjoining the lot No. 4.

Also on the same day at the "Sotness," a quantity of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, sideboard, teapoys, chiffoniers, couches, cots, chest of drawers, &c.

The sale of the furniture will commence at 2 o'clock p. m. and that of the landed properties at 3 o'clock p. m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1877.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

FOR SALE, the property of Mr. W. H. NEWNHAM, C. S., proceeding to England, a light four-seated SOCIABLE, with pair of Grey Arabs, aged, and Harness complete. Price Rs. 1,500. To be seen at No. 37, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE,

FIELD MICROSCOPES of every description, with Lenses complete.

MAGIC LANTERNS with Argand and Solar Lamps and Slides complete.

A large TELESCOPE with Tripod Stand.

The above are in perfect order.

Also,

Scents of every description, Plated Ware, Ladies' Hand Bags, Christmas Cards, Scrap Pictures, Meerschaum Pipes, small and large manifold Writers Scarf Rings. Real China Ware. An Albert's Clarionet, Key A, from A. Chappell, London. Apply to

ANSELL, FLETCHER & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 9, Meadow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H.E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE
A GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE BAND,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS,
and (by kind permission of Colonel THATCHER)
THE BAND OF THE 20TH REGIMENT N. I.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture.............."Fra Diavolo".............. Auber.
Band of the 20th N. I.
Song.............."Sweethearts".............. Sullivan.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Solo Pianoforte...."Rigoletto".............. Liszt.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song.............."O Meadow clad in early Green".............. Sir W. Sterndale Bennett.
Gentleman Amateur.
Aria & Cabaletta.."O Mio Fernando".............. Donizetti.
Miss Elcia May.
Song.............."I fear no Foe".............. Pinsuti.
Gentleman Amateur.
Solo Pianoforte....."Home, Sweet Home"...... Thalberg.
(*For the left hand only.*)
Madame Carlotta Tasca.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Solo Organ......"The Bombay Volunteer March".A. Plumpton.
(*Dedicated to H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Bart.*)
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Miserere Scene from "Il Trovatore".............. Verdi.
Miss Elcia May and Gentleman Amateur, with Chorus.
Song.............."Tom Bowling".............. Dibdin,
Gentleman Amateur.
Solo Pianoforte.."The Shamrock".............. Ronville.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet.............."Tho' the Angry Bolt" (Satanella)..Balfe
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
March.............."The Roll Call".............. Plumpton.
The Band of the 20th N.I.

Conductor.............. MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

Doors open at 8-30 ; to commence at 9-15.

PRICE OF ADMISSION .... Rs. 3.

Tickets can be Reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where the Plan may be seen.

Carriages may ordered for 11-15.

MOUNT MARY'S LODGE.

MRS. COSSERAT begs to announce that she has OPENED a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, pleasantly situated, facing the sea at Bandora. Accommodation can be had at most reasonable rates, per month or day.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per MALLOWDALE, Captain DORNAN, from LONDON, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain DORNAN will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's Deck, and no claim will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless passed by the Captain.

H. F. SOARES & Co.,
Agents Ship Mallowdale.

TEMPLE BAR,
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

THE TEMPLE BAR DINNER .... Rs. 2
THE TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN .... " 1
THE TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST .... " 1
BOARDERS by the MONTH.............. " 60

(Including Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner.)

ORCHESTRA ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY.

ICES.

DINNERS TO ORDER AT PRE-ARRANGED RATES.

BANQUET TABLE for Rs. 100.

FINE ART GALLERY,
HUMMUM STREET.

MR. LOUIS FRANK

HAS now on view a large collection of his ORIGINAL and SELECTED SKETCHES both in Oils and Water-Colour, of Matheran, Mahableshwur, Bombay, Malabar, Colaba, Gore Bunder, Poonah, Burmah, Cashmere, &c., &c.

JUST LANDED,

A large and select invoice of

PICTURE FRAMING,

From 1 to 5 inches broad, and suitable for either Water-Colour Drawings or large Oil Paintings.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a GOOD DRESSMAKER. Apply with references to No. 414, care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a GOOD MILLINER. Apply with references to No. 414, care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a PARTNER with CAPITAL, for an IMPORT and EXPORT BUSINESS. Apply to "L. R.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

SWISS MILK.—Just received, a FRESH SUPPLY, DIRECT from SWITZERLAND.

J. NEUBERG.

REQUIRED, a COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, a Parisienne preferred. Address MADAME LINES, Lucknow.

MERRYWEATHER and SONS' FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

FOR SALE at Munmar, near the Railway Station, 100 Acres of First Class IRRIGATED LAND. Apply to A. B. C., care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN can have an airy Room and good Board. Rs. 60 per month. Hornby Row, opposite Post Office. "Address "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A VERY handsome selection of CHRISTMAS CARDS, JUST RECEIVED. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

00........Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 / 00 }........Rs. 30 per doz.
000 / V } .... " 33 "

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.

Elphinstone Circle.

RETAIL AGENT—MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,
Amontillado Sherry .... Rs. 25 per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy.............. " 24 "

From A. COLLIN (Châlons)
Carte Blanche Champagne .... " 30 "

From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)
St Julien Claret quarts.............. " 9 "
Lormont Claret " .... " 12 "
Chateau Belair " .... " 16 "
Haut Barsac " .... " 15 "
Chablis " .... " 16 "

From DE LAAGE FILS & Co.
Cognac—L. Béchade .... " 18 "

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 22-8 each.

PORTMANTEAUX.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS.
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.
Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Achromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

DRAM FLASKS. Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15.
DRINKING CUPS. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.
Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manillas, Trichinopoly & Pondicherry, of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from Re. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps, Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES,
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. The extraordinary medicinal and invigorating properties of this pure Tonic, have led to its extensive consumption throughout the civilized world.

CASH Rs. A. 17-8 CREDIT. Rs. A. 18-0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,

DRESS MAKERS,

SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

JUST received per s. s. "Gwalior" a magnificent Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS.
LADIES' GUARD CHAINS.
LADIES' VICTORIA CHAINS.
LADIES' NECKLET CHAINS

In 15 and 18-Carat Gold. Each Chain is stamped with the "Hall Mar'k" and those which can conveniently allow it, are stamped on each link.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing 46 Patterns, will be sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA. PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE First DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES of the Corps will take place on THURSDAY, 8th, and SATURDAY, 10th instant.

STAFF NIGHT.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1877.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BT., K.C.S.I.,
Honorary Colonel of the Corps.
WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
THE DOMESTIC DRAMA IN THREE ACTS,
BY H. T. CRAVEN,
ENTITLED,
MIRIAM'S CRIME.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
THE SCREAMING FARCE,
SLASHER AND CRASHER.

PRICES.

FIRST NIGHT, Thursday, Nov. 8, Rs. 2 to all parts of the house.

Soldiers Sailors, and Volunteers (Bombay and Railway) in uniform, half price, this night only.

STAFF NIGHT, Saturday, Nov. 10, Rs. 3 to all parts of the house.

White uniform may be worn.

Tickets to be obtained through any Volunteer from the Officers of his Company, or of Sergeant Major Kenyon, at Head Quarters, Forbes Street.

By kind permission of COL. CARNEGY, the BAND of the MARINE BATTALION will perform.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER THEATRICALS.
SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND VOLUNTEERS IN UNIFORM
CAN OBTAIN TICKETS AT THE DOORS FOR THIS EVENING'S PERFORMANCE, PRICE RE. 1.

NOTICES.

THE LATE FIRE.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co. beg to notify that they are TEMPORARILY carrying on their business in the N. E. corner of Watson's Hotel, eastern entrance. Orders for Medical, Legal, Juvenile, Scientific, and Military Works, as well as Novels, Cheap Literature, Bound Books, Letts's Diaries, and some Works of Reference and General Literature can now be executed.

The Books damaged are now to the number of several thousands in Bennett's Auction tents, where they will be sold by Auction on a date to be hereafter notified.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.—Large quantities of stock are on the way out, and T. & Co. hope shortly to be able to execute a good proportion of orders.

Customers who have bought goods to account during October will much oblige by furnishing particulars, as the records of Town business for the whole of October and of Up-country business from 23rd to 31st October have been destroyed.

THACKER & Co. will also be much obliged by the EARLY PAYMENT of OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.

THACKER & Co.

Watson's Hotel, Bombay, Nov. 2, 1877.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG WAREHOUSE AND DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT,
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Savory and Moore's Infants' Food.
Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk.
Cocoa and Cocoatina.
Angostura Bitters, Dr. Siegert's.
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.
Friedrichshall Bitter Water.
Carlsbad Water.
Pullna Water.
Honey-Comb Bath Sponges.
Turkey Toilet Sponges.
Silicated Carbon Stone Filters.
Glass Table Filters.
Family Medicine Chests.
Pocket Knives and Scissors.
Razors and Shaving Brushes.
Pencil Cases and Pens.
Fancy Ink Stands.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Pipes and Tobaccos.
Lime Fruit Juice.
Lime Juice Cordial.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum ; also BUNGALOWS TO LET, viz., Bun Side, Rs. 200. Keep Sake, Rs. 175. Wadia Lodge, Rs. 300, and several others.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with those Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

Mr. Cawasjee takes this opportunity of returning his best and most heartfelt thanks to the numerous friends and supporters of his father for the very kind inquiries they have made during his late difficulties, which eventually led to a law suit, and for the interest they have evinced in his welfare ; and he requests that the same kind patronage and support which was accorded to his father may be continued to him in future.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART., having died on the 2nd instant, his elder son, SIR CHARLES JOHN FORBES, BART., of Newe, has assumed his Father's position in our Firm.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, November 6, 1877.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TO SHIPPERS.—Advertiser having great facilities, is prepared to UNDERTAKE the PURCHASE, on COMMISSION, of all kinds of produce—Cotton, Grain, Flax, Hides, Horns, Tallow, Timber, &c., &c., in the Upper Provinces. Also to find suitable markets for the sale of all descriptions of merchandize.

Apply, stating terms, to Mr. B, Post Office, Roorkee, N. W. P.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & COMPANY.
SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM
AND
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE, an English-built Dogcart by Bennet & Sons, Ipswich, of England, used only 2 months ; suitable for Australian or Arab Horse. Also an English-built very nice self-driving PARK PHAETON. Price moderate.

Also always on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages of every description, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby give NOTICE, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of November 1877, at 3 o'clock p. m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Liquidator's Report and audited Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1877.
II. To declare a Dividend.

And to consider any other proposition that may be brought forward by the Liquidator.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th November, inclusive.

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.

Bombay, Oct. 31, 1877.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1877, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June last.
To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To appoint a Director in place of that resigned.
To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW SORABJEE & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, November 1, 1877.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 12th November 1877, both days inclusive.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

AS the Undersigned receives many applications in response to the following Notice, and as some of the applicants are in communication with their friends in England, it has been decided to EXTEND the TIME to the END OF DECEMBER.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
(The Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to BUILD a LARGE HOUSE, SHOP, or OFFICE, on the site of Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s old shop, which has lately been destroyed by fire, and the stables, &c., in the rear of it, the whole comprising an area of about 1,000 square yards ; and if any Firm or Company will enter into an AGREEMENT with the Undersigned to RENT it for a LONG TERM, he is prepared to build it according to an APPROVED DESIGN.

Communications will be received up to the 31st December 1877.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.
31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize " 1,000	5 Prizes " 100	150 Prizes " 10
1 Prize " 500	10 Prizes " 50	200 Prizes " 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations ; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karaa, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
5—Kakoobhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co. Calcutta.
10—Mr. Richard West, Planting Agent and Contractor, South Wynaad, Veythery.

SECOND YEARLY ISSUE
OF
"CHARIVARI'S
PRIZE CHRISTMAS ANNUAL AND ALMANAC FOR 1878."

WILL be published on or about December First, at the *Charivari* Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta, the "*Charivari* Prize Annual and Almanac for 1878." Price Rs. 2-8 ; or with Mofussil postage, Rs. 2-12.

The Annual will be well and copiously illustrated by the best European Artists in India. The Calendar especially being embellished with original artistic borders, of great beauty, and the whole will be bound in a richly ornamented cover, having an appropriate and elaborate titlepage.

The Contents will comprise Tales, Poetry, Conundrums, &c., &c., after the fashion of the ventures of this class periodically appearing in England at the Christmas Season. The Tales, Verse, &c., it is proposed to obtain by offering the following prizes :—

First, for the best original Tale, suitable to the season and to the country, length say about six to eight pages of *Charivari.*

Rs. 250 is offered as a Prize.

Secondly, for the best Original Poem, said poem to be of a humourous or serio-comic nature, not to exceed in length one hundred and fifty lines, or to be of less than one hundred lines.

Rs. 150 is offered.

Thirdly, for the best Original Conundrum, a prize of

Rs. 100 will be given.

Some of the best of the rejected tales and poems will also be taken. A selection of the conundrums will also be made to follow the prize one.

Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each contribution must be accompanied by a subscription for the Annual.

To afford time for selection, no tales, poems, or conundrums can be received for the purpose of this competition later than the 30th November.

In conclusion the proprietors call attention with confidence to the large measure of success which attended their original venture last year, and the unanimous verdict of approval which the press accorded it. It will be their endeavour to make their second venture even more worthy than their former effort of the support of the public.

A Few Copies still on hand of "Charivari's Prize Christmas Annual and Almanac for 1877."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7TH Nov. 1877.
MARKET closed on account of Dewali holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SHIP NEARCHUS, 1,287 tons, Captain B. D. Baxter, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt and general.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 51tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PEMBA, 986 tons, Captain H. J. Guy, sailed yesterday for Moulmein via Goa, with an original cargo from Greenock, to be carried into the same bottom.

THE SHIP DREADNOUGHT, 1,497 tons, Captain E. Bustin, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Newport (July 18th), brought a cargo of 2,114 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Mallowdale	Dernan	London, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Adele Accame.........	Boccone.........	Rangoon.
	Chanda(s)	Hutchenson......	Calcutta.
	Pemba (s)............	Guy	Moulmein & Goa.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast & Carwar.

The ship Nearchus, Baxter, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Surat, to Southampton.
Steamer Goa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Punjaub, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Farque Fathe Salam, to Akyab and Salsore.
Histe Esperance, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
2 Argyll (s) ....Scott ....Hong-Kong, Oct 18.
Strathleven (s) ....Pearson.........Nezapatam, Oct 29.
Ambrose ....Randell.........Colombo, Aug 24.
D. of Edinburgh ......Peter.............Melbourne, Sept 24.
Lord Cairns ....Dunn ....Liverpool, July 19.
Anglesea ....Hussein..........Jedda, Aug 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2—Steamers Kasngar and Orion. Ships Syria and Charlotte Croom.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—800 cwts wheat, Hurridays Gangjee; 100 bales wool Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 17 bales wool, Vussonjee Poonja.
Zerbino s—474 cwts wheat, C Currim; 220 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR LONDON

Madras s—800 cwts wheat Hurridass Gangjee; 137½ cwts B horn, Dhurrumsey Velljee; 3 2½ cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Muljee; 5 pots r sa oil, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 12 bales hides, Sallamahamed Sewjee; 11 bales hides, Chand Mahamedaby & Co; 15 bales hides, Hussan Oomer; 20 bales hides, Kermailybhoy Baboolbhoy.
Surat s—25 bales leather and 74 bales senna, P and O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Deccan s—3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Achille s—803½ cwts linseed, and 630 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Achille s—7 pots coalfa oil, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—2 cases fishmaws and 41 cases sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Mowjee; 14 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 6th November 1877.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·937
Temperature of the Air............	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer............	75·3
Dew Point	72·8
Relative humidity of Air	·751
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)...	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.;...	75·3
General Direction of wind ....ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, N	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	202.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.
Close, Surg-Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Kirkee.
NOVEMBER 6.
Burnett, Major, Bombay Brigade Major, on leave, from Poona
Anderson, Lieut, Bombay 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Deolalee.
Voyle, Capt, Bengal 29th P N I, on leave, from Talagang.
Edgcumbe, Lieut, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Lang, Lieut, Bombay 11th Foot, on leave.
DEPARTURES — NOVEMBER 7.
Hennell, Capt, Bombay 5th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Poona.
Porter, Sub-Lieut, Madras 73rd Regt, to join to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, November 7.

The following general order by H E the C-in-C in India is published:
2nd Battalion 15th Regt—Lieut E H Instock to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lacy, promoted.
With reference to G O No 696 of 1877, Surgeon K R Kirtikar is placed on special duty, Presidency Division.
With reference to G O C No 16 of 10th March last, Acting Bombardier C Macartney will rejoin his Battery at Belgaum.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
2nd Foot—Lieut T E Harman to Mahableshwar from 20th Oct to 14th Nov, on medical certificate.
General List—Capt R Hennell, Wing Officer 5th Regt N L I, to Bombay from 28th Oct to 28th Nov, on medical certificate.
23rd Foot—Sub-Lieut W Whateley (attached to Poona Horse), to remain at Bombay from 18th Nov to 17th Dec, in extension, to study the Native language.
Capt T Walker, R H A, from date of embarkation to England overland, to appear before a medical board.
Lieut W L Aloes, A Battery 6th (late 20th) Brigade, R A, from date of embarkation, to England overland, to appear before a medical board.
Under instruction from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Col J C Hailes, Royal Artillery has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery in the Bombay District for five years, in succession to Col F W Bone, whose term of command expires on the 10th instant.
Under instructions from India Head Quarters it is intimated that an exchange is sanctioned between Major T H Ochterlony, G Battery 2nd (late 4) Brigade, and Major E C Griffin, D Battery 5th (late 19) Brigade R A.
With reference to G O C No 686th 3rd instant, Sub Lieut Cole is posted to the 1st Grenadiers N I instead of 15th Regt N I, and Sub-Lieut Forbes to 15th Regt N I instead of 1st Grenadiers N I.
Erratum—In G O C No 6·8 of the 15th ultimo for Colonel W G Brown read Colonel F S Brown.

COURTS-MARTIAL

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th October.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Barrackpore on the 19th October Driver I Potter, Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—
1st. Insubordination, in having, at Barrackpore, on the 28th September, disobeyed the lawful command of Corporal W Morrison, his superior officer, by continuing to make a disturbance in barracks when ordered by him not to do so; at the same time using insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I'll not leave off; I am allowed to amuse myself in the afternoon."
2nd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Barrackpore, on the 28th September, offered violence against Acting Bombardier J Gillerce, by attempting to strike him with his clenched fist; at the same time using threatening language to him in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I'll smash your nose for you." the said Acting Bombardier being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.
FINDING—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of both the charges.
SENTENCE—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.
ARTHUR ELDERTON, Colonel,
President.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.
Three years of the penal servitude to be inflicted in India.
FRED P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

At a General Court-Martial, Assembled at Barrackpore, on 19th October, Driver F Carver, Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—
1. Insubordination, in having, at Barrackpore, on 28th September, used insubordinate language to Corporal J Clements, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "If you require this harness cleaned, you had better out same one to it to clean it, as I am not going to clean it. I have done with soldiering."
2. Insubordination, in having, at Barrackpore, on 1st October, when in the orderly room, and asked by his commanding officer, Major W R Craster, what he had to say in defence of the first charge, used insubordinate language to the said Major Craster, in substance and to the effect following that is to say, "I told him (meaning Corporal C ements) that I would not clean any more harness, and I went for him or for you either."
FINDING—The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of both the charges. The Court find that James Clements, was Acting Corporal, and not Corporal, as stated in the charge.
The Court sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for 730 days.
ARTHER ELDERTON, Colonel,
President.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.
FRED P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Sialkot, on the 19th October, Private J Bonnar, 72nd Highlanders, was arraigned on the following charges:—
1st—Having, at Sialkot, on or about the 26th September, been drunk.
2nd—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Sialkot, on or about the 26th Sept, used violence against Sergeant Gunn, by kicking him in the stomach, at the same time using threatening language to him, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "You * * *, I should like to kill you," the said Sergeant being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.
FINDING—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the 1st charge, and guilty of the 2nd charge.
SENTENCE—The Court sentence the prisoner, to suffer penal servitude for the term of 5 years.
The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.
R BARTER, Colonel, 15th Sikhs, President.
APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.
Three years of the penal servitude to be inflicted in India.
FRED P HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India

CALENDAR FOR NOV. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter ...13th, 4h. 35 7m. A.M.
Full Moon ....21st, 3h. 10·5m. A.M.
Last Quarter ...28th, 2h. 56·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Nov.		H M.	H. M.	H. M.	H M.
Th. 8	English Mail expected.	6 6	5 22	1 1 m, 0 36 a	6 58 m, 6 58 a
Fri. 9	......	6 6	5 22	1 42 m, 1 16 a	7 41 m, 7 37 a
Sat. 10	......	6 7	5 22	2 25 m, 1 58 a	8 26 m, 8 17 a
Sun. 11	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity...........	6 7	5 21	3 10 m, 2 45 a	9 17 m, 8 57 a
Mon. 12	....	6 7	5 21	3 57 m, 3 42 a	10 15 m, 9 48 a
Tues. 13	....	6 8	5 21	4 8 m, 5 3 a	11 21 m, 10 8 a
Wed. 14	....	6 8	5 21	5 46 m, 6 19 a	0 30 a, ...

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

IT being intended to RAISE TWO ADDITIONAL COMPANIES so as to complete the Corps to the regulated establishment of eight companies, it is hereby notified for general information, that YOUNG MEN DESIROUS of ENROLLING themselves as RECRUITS can do so on presenting themselves at the Head-Quarter Office, No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily (Sunday excepted).

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay V. R. Corps.

November 7, 1877.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MARQUESS writes, "With reference to the letter in your paper signed T., on the Volunteers, allow me to say that the Mazagon Company is just as well up in their drill as any other, though they were the last to commence drilling. If they were drilled every morning and evening, as the other companies are, they would, I prophesy, take the lead."

FULL PRIVATE says, "Who is he that signs himself 'Tyke,' and who tried to pun on the name of our respected Captains. The Governor did not say anything disparaging of the Mazagon Company, he only inferred we were behind our comrades; that is easily accounted for—we did not get our instructor until the Fort companies had got their rifles, and considering our isolation, I think that we ought not to be' sneezed' at."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PERCIVAL.—November 6th, at Sholapur, the wife of E. H. Percival, of a daughter, (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

FULLER—LORD.—November 5th, at Malegaon, by the Rev. W. A. Roberts, assisted by Rev. F. Macartney, Charles Fearon Fuller Lieutenant R. E., eldest son of Major General Fuller, R. A., to Emma Eliza, only child of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Owen Lord, 13th Regiment N. I.

DEATHS.

ANDEEN—November 1st, at Ahmednuggur, Mr. John Andeen, Band Master, H. M.'s 15th Regt. N. I., of bronchitis, aged 42. Sincerely and deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1877.

THE capture of Erzeroum will rudely awaken English statesmen from the dream of false security in which the short-lived Turkish successes had plunged them. Perhaps of all the foolish speeches made by Lord Salisbury—and he has made a good many—the most foolish will now be acknowledged to be that which he delivered a month ago, and in which he exulted over the final disappearance from the world's stage of the Empire of Russia as a great aggressive Power. Now that Armenia is lost for ever to the Turks, English politicians, including even those sagacious friends of Lord Salisbury's who "use large maps" and smile at the absurdity of the notion that India can be at any time invaded by a Russian army, may begin to reckon the distance from Erzeroum to the head of the Persian Gulf, and to count the strength of the armies still left in Central Asia to oppose the advance of the Russians from Georgia to the North West Frontier of India. The dissolution of the Turkish Empire will follow quickly on the acquisition by Russia of the province of Armenia. From Erzeroum Russian troops will soon be despatched to Diarbekir on the one side and Trebizonde on the other. Not only will the Turks, taken in the rear, be compelled to evacuate Batoum and all the Black Sea coast to the east of Trebizonde, but they will find their mortal enemy posted astride the great highway of communication which runs from Bagdad through Diarbekir to the southern shore of the Bosphorus; and of the four remaining great provinces of Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, Syria, Arabia, and Mesopotamia, it may be prophesied that, while the first will still probably oppose a stubborn resistance to the Russian arms, the second and third will, if the war goes on, rise in rebellion and attempt to set up for themselves as independent States, and the fourth will fall like a ripe plum into the lap of the first comer. Henceforth the Turks will be powerless in Asia, while the fear of the mighty name of Russia will fall on every tribe and nation from the Black Sea to the straits of Singapore, from the Mediterranean to the Pacific Ocean. The difficulties encountered by Russia in the early part of this year's campaign will only enhance the splendour of her final triumph by filling the Asiatic mind with a deep sense of the inexhaustible and overpowering strength of her resources. England has, in fact, now ceased to be in the estimation of the inhabitants of Asia the supreme earthly power; that distinction has been transferred to Russia. Look at what England directly loses by the Russian occupation of the upper valley of the Euphrates. During the whole of the present century Englishmen have looked upon the regions intervening between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf as practically their own for all purposes connected with the imperial interests of England and India. In all the discussions that have taken place about the construction of a Euphrates Valley Railway the chief question has been who should provide the money. No political difficulties were thought of by either projectors or their critics, it being generally assumed that the Turkish Government would consent to any proposal England might choose to make. Now, however, not a mile of the Euphrates Valley Railway can ever be constructed without the consent of Russia; or, in other words, England has lost the political control of all Western Asia and is shut up for all time to come to the use of the Red Sea route as her best means of communication with India. It comes then to this—that the English rulers of India have quietly allowed the shortest road between Europe and this country to pass into the possession of a rival Power. Such fatuity might almost lead one to suppose that English statesmen have been struck blind by the destiny which dooms empires to decay. When war was declared between Russia and Turkey, England had but one course to take in order to preserve her supremacy in the East. She should have plainly stated that, for the protection of her own interests, it was necessary for her to occupy Bagdad and the Turkish port of Alexandretta on the Mediterranean. Now, it is probably too late for her to interfere, and Turkey, estranged by the timid policy of the English Ministry, will no doubt buy the best peace she can for herself by consenting to become the mere instrument of Russia. We have been blamed for predicting the speedy and complete overthrow of the Turks, as if, because we fore saw clearly what the course of the war must be, we sympathized with the Russians, who are the natural enemies of English rule in the East. But we have, in our criticisms on the campaign, simply wished to emphasize the mistake England made in leaving her interests to be protected by Turkey alone.

WE have already commented on the fact that, however able and liberal-minded a Governor Sir Richard Temple may be, he has evidently come to this Presidency with the distinct intention of subordinating all the interests of Bombay to the direct or implied wishes of the Government of India. If he can carry out this policy without friction we presume he will do it, but if he cannot—then he will do it all the same. Things were different in Sir Philip Wodehouse's time. Although comparisons may be odious, it is impossible to forget that our former Governor had a lively interest in the welfare of this Presidency, and that in asserting it he did not hesitate to combat imperial views enunciated from Simla or Calcutta. Sir Richard Temple, though he has infused a new and more vigorous spirit into every branch of the ordinary administration, and though he may be trusted to do good service in rooting out abuses and making all officials under him attend zealously to their work, has not yet been able to throw off the habits of subservience to the wishes of the Supreme Government which have become customary with Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, and we should say that, if he goes on as he has begun, when he has served his time in this Presidency he will be able to place his hand upon his heart and say conscientiously that he never thought more of the interests of Bombay than he did of those of the Government of India. As time moves on, we see no sign that Sir Richard means to deviate from the path of duty which his intelligence has spread out before him. On the contrary, he loses no opportunity of showing that he is qualifying for the world to come (somewhere in the Government of India), by steadily abjuring all the wiles of the flesh and the devil, as represented by the local interests of this Presidency. No later than yesterday an instance of Sir Richard's extreme respect for the Government of India occurred in the Legislative Council. To those who saw the incident it was certainly amusing. Mr. Ashburner, as everybody knows who cares about these things, has charge of "The Bombay Revenue Officers and Land Revenue Code Bill," which, by means of a stout official majority, is being steadily jerked into position as an Act. Mr. Ashburner moved a number of amendments, condescending to give explanations more or less satisfactory regarding each of them, and at last he came to one amendment which produced quite an interesting little scene. As the Bill originally stood, the Government intended by section 101 to grant compensation to owners of buildings in any village, town, or city to which the Bill is made applicable if such buildings were destroyed as encroachments on a public place, and if the fact of such encroachment were not discovered previous to the passing of the Bill into law. Mr. Ashburner, however, moved that no such compensation should be granted, and curtly added that as this was the wish of the Government of India nothing more need be said. Rao Sahib V. Mandlik, however, was not so easily satisfied. He pointed out that it was already the law in a great part of the Presidency—Bombay city, for instance—that where encroachments had existed for a certain number of years before they were discovered to be encroachments, the owners were entitled to receive compensation for the destruction of their property. He therefore objected that, if Mr. Ashburner's amendment were carried, some people in one part of the Presidency would be entitled to receive compensation for the destruction of their property, and in other parts of the Presidency people similarly situated would get no compensation at all—which seemed to him to amount to very unreasonable and one-sided legislation. All the time that Mr. Mandlik was speaking the Governor was twiddling his watch-chain and chatting in an undertone with his right-hand neighbour the Advocate General, just for all the world as if it really did not matter a pin what Mr. Mandlik had to say—the result would be all the same. After Mr. Mandlik's speech, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay ventured to put a question in his usual half-deprecatory half defiant style. He wanted to know whether, because the Government of India had dictated Mr. Ashburner's amendment, the Bombay Legislative Council were bound to agree to it. Honest Mr. Ashburner blurted out at once, "Of course." In an instant, Sir Richard roused himself, fixed his eye upon Mr. Ashburner, looked gravely annoyed, and deprecatingly wagged his forefinger at Mr. Ashburner. Mr. Rogay said he had been led to come to the same conclusion as Mr. Ashburner, because that gentleman, when introducing the amendment, said the Government of India desired it and therefore no more remarks were required. Sir Richard said that his friend Mr. Ashburner may have been stating his own belief merely—poor Mr. Ashburner!—but (this with some severity) the fact was that doubtless the Government of India did not intend to give any order to the Bombay Legislative Council, but had only made a *suggestion*, and it was quite open for the hon. mover of the amendment to give the *opinion* of the Government of India as a reason for the amendment. Sir Richard was clearly anxious that the Government of India should not be suspected of tyranny in any shape. Immediately thereafter the vote was taken, and the Government of India's *suggestion*, or *opinion*, or whatever Sir Richard prefers to call it, was endorsed so heartily that only the three non-official native members of the Council had the bad taste to vote against it. Mr. Rogay, however, had succeeded in putting a very searching question, and causing a very annoying incident, and his punishment came swiftly. Another amendment was proposed. Again Mr. Mandlik raised a legal objection, and again Mr. Rogay put in his oar. Mr. Rogay smilingly suggested that perhaps the Advocate General would give an opinion upon the points which Mr. Mandlik had raised. The Advocate General, however, only smiled; the Governor bent down to him and said something, and the Advocate General smiled the more; whereupon the Governor, assuming a tone of much severity, intimated to Mr. Rogay across the table that nobody could be compelled to speak in that Council unless he chose to speak. Mr. Rogay was apparently going to stammer out an apology for having made the mistake of presuming that it was reasonable to ask the opinion of the Advocate General on a difficult legal point, as such an opinion might help to guide the Council to a right conclusion; but apparently words failed him, and we shall be much mistaken if he will ever again venture to reveal the mechanism by which the Government of India influences apparently independent legislation in this Presidency. Mr. Ashburner, however, was quite right when he confessed that, if the Government of India wanted a certain piece of legislation done, the Bombay Legislative Council would have to do it. Sir Richard Temple is not the man to oppose the wishes of the Supreme Government. He may try to conceal their arbitrary character, but sometimes the public are quite capable of seeing through every device that Indian statesmanship can invent with that object.

THE English charity contributed for the Famine in the Madras Presidency has given a number of gentlemen in that part of the world an excellent opportunity each for airing his own particular ideas of philanthropy; and, as indiscriminate charity-giving must interfere seriously with the discipline of the Government, it is needless to say it is much to be regretted that the Central Committee in Madras did not, before commencing operations, make a series of arrangements which would not interfere with State action while it would divert the charitable funds into really valuable channels of relief. The excited Committee in Madras, when they found they had successfully set in motion the charity-raising machinery of England, seemed to be filled with very great ideas as to their power and resources, and probably they would, without thinking seriously of the comparatively small sum that could be expected from England, have taken the whole of distressed India under their charge. It even seems to have been contemplated at one time to divide England's charity among the Native States, but we are glad to say that this fantastic notion has been abandoned, because there are few Native States in this country that are not, with economy in their expenditure and unlimited powers of taxation, perfectly able to assume the direct responsibility of feeding their own subjects. What, for instance, could be more absurd than sending English charity to a place like Indore, where Holkar, sometimes called the Bunnia of Indian princes, has been for many years past accumulating enormous sums of money with extraordinary rapidity? Such a man as Holkar, who has taken the fat out of his soil and people for many years, might very well be asked to feed his own subjects in distress. There are two facts which the Madras Central Committee ought to bear in mind. These are that, compared with the work to be done, the charity hitherto given so nobly by England is after all but a pittance, and that therefore the field of relief, to be thoroughly effective, should be made as compact as possible; and, in the next place, that as Government is doing a certain work, and will do it until the Famine ends, private charitable relief should in no case be devoted to the purposes for the carrying out of which Government will hold its own officers responsible. If they carry out these principles, they will get rid of the absurdity of attempting to feed the people in Native States, and will be able strictly to concentrate their charity upon undoubted subjects of British India. The claims of Hydrabad for a share in English charity were at one time under the serious consideration of the Mansion House Committee. On the 14th August last we published an article upon the truly alarming aspect of affairs in the Nizam's territory, and the Mansion House Committee, taking that article into their earnest consideration, discussed the propriety of making a direct remittance to Sir Salar Jung. They, however, very wisely concluded that the proper thing to do was to leave the distribution of charity in the hands of one Central Committee in India, which could judge best of the necessities of certain districts, and accordingly it was left to the Madras Committee to decide whether or not Hydrabad should be included in the scheme of relief operations. Whatever doubts the Committee may have felt on the subject were fortunately dispelled by the voluntary action of the Nizam's Government, which intimated that, owing to the sudden favourable change the weather had taken, it was prepared to relieve all its distressed subjects without the necessity of accepting English charity on their behalf. This manly policy—a policy which indicated that the Nizam's Government recognised its responsibilities and was willing and ready to discharge them—must have extricated the Madras gentlemen from a dilemma of some delicacy. On the one hand, Sir Salar Jung had had frequent personal intercourse with the people of England, and had naturally excited there a strong feeling of interest in the Nizam's territory; but, on the other hand, there is every reason to believe that the charity of England was given for *bona fide* subjects of the Empress—a character which cannot justly be claimed by those natives who elect to live under the *régimes*, such as they are, of Native Chiefs. They pay their taxes to these Chiefs, and hear only of the great British *raj* from a distance, so that it could not be claimed for an inhabitant in Gwalior, Indore, Hydrabad, or even in Mysore, that he was at the same time a British subject. Therefore, it is questionable whether the English public meant to take any direct interest in Indians who were not English subjects; and this is the point which the Madras Committee would have had to settle, and the only reasonable settlement of which they ought to guide them in whatever charity they may be permitting to be diverted to Mysore, which is a Native State, or to Pondicherry, a French possession.

A perusal of the last weekly statement of the Madras Central Committee gives us the impression that there is no definite system whatever to be acted upon by the local committees and delegates. One man asks for a grant of some thousands of rupees for this purpose, another for the same for a different object, and so the thing goes on—each man, apparently having his own hobby about relief and getting money from the Central Committee to help him to ride it. It is perfectly certain that Government has arranged to support all those people who cannot work, and to pay wages to all who will work; but it promises to do nothing more than sustain life. What the Central Committee ought to do therefore is to refuse to allow money to be spent on such an object as the sustenance of life, that duty, as we have said, having been already assumed by the Government. As it is evident, however, that beyond the absolute point of sustaining life there must be a great deal of misery, it is plain that the charity of England would have the field to itself if it were devoted entirely to alleviating the miseries that must arise immediately after the Government has done its bare duty of sustaining life. Sick people, for instance, the Government will give food to, but a bare food allowance is frequently not sufficient to enable an invalid to recover, and English charity might very well be devoted to giving sick people the means of restoring them to health. Again, Government can scarcely be expected to clothe the people; yet a great deal of distress must be experienced by the poor people during the approaching cold season, and here again English charity might be usefully employed in purchasing and distributing rough warm clothing among the needy. Again, many ryots whose cattle are dead, but whose land is fit for tillage, have neither bullocks nor seed to enable them to carry on agricultural operations. Here, again, the charity of England might do excellent service by giving an impoverished ryot two or three days' bullock service, and the seed that would yield him a crop that would prevent him from starvation next year. In short, the charitable fund should be husbanded to the very utmost. It ought not to be squandered indiscriminately to satisfy the Quixotic ambition of a number of gentlemen who have their peculiar "fads." It would be desirable if every local committee were asked to work in unison with the Government officials in its district, for in this way there would be no clashing between the relief afforded by Government and the relief afforded by gentlemen whose sentiments are out of all proportion to their experience of the people whom they propose to relieve. At present, the Government servant who is carrying out a comprehensive, though perhaps a rigid policy, sometimes has his schemes completely upset by some person going about demoralising the people by means of the charity with which his pockets have been filled by a confiding Central Committee in Madras. This fact is indicated in a letter addressed by Mr. Howe, a divisional officer, to the Madras Committee. He thinks that the best plan would be for its agents to let him know upon what objects they wish to spend money, and then he could assist them—a sentiment which is shared by most of the Government servants who are now carrying out General Kennedy's policy. Now, we find one gentleman wishing to build a soup kitchen, another desiring a grant to some Government hospital or other, another desirous that the Central Committee should take under their care orphans, lepers, and people called Gosha women, another wanting charitable relief to be handed over for distribution to the priests in the French territory of Pondicherry; and perhaps it is indicative of the opinion the natives have of the unmethodical plan in which England's charity is being distributed that in Madura, the other day, the local committee had actually under their consideration a proposal that they should advance money at a low rate of interest to the more wealthy ryots because these people complain that at present they have to pay high rates!—a proposal which, we are glad to say, was ultimately rejected. All this difference of opinion about the uses to which private charity should be devoted would disappear if the Central Committee in Madras issued a set of definite instructions, beyond which no man should be permitted to go, and the leading principle of which should be the necessity of local charity agents consulting with the officers of Government before venturing to distribute their means. This would prevent the same work from being done twice over, and would moreover enable the Madras Central Committee to husband their resources and spread over a considerable period the relief which they now seem to be determined to squander at once, without a thought for the distress of the future, when Government, having performed its grand duty of preserving life, has practically retired from the field.

Since the above was in type, we have received another report from the Madras Committee. There is nothing in it to make us wish to alter the remarks we have published above. As a matter of fact, the absurdity of some of the ideas about relief entertained by the delegates of the Central Committee of Madras is shown more fully than ever, one gentleman, a clergyman, actually proposing that the clothes distributed to people needing them should be embroidered with some such words as, "A gift from the people of England!" Imagine a ryot going about with a ticket of that description upon him. The only conclusion we can draw from this circumstance is that the Central Committee have secured the services of some very unwise people, and that there is now the most urgent necessity for them securing as agents for the distribution of relief men who have a little commonsense in addition to the belief that they may distribute the charity of England in whatever form their fancy pleases.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday, at the Secretariate, Bombay. H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay, presided, and there were also present—The Honourables Mr. J. Gibbs; Mr. L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I.; the Advocate General (Mr. Marriott); Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I.; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C. S. I.; Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay; Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Benglee; Col. W. C. Anderson; Mr. Walter Lang; and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.

THE TEMPORARY MUNICIPAL ACT.

A letter was presented to the Council from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 777, dated 15th September 1877, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to validate the appointment of certain members, and for the temporary continuance of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CITY ABKARI BILL.

A letter was presented to the Council from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 820, dated 16th October 1877, stating that the Governor-General refuses to give his assent to Bill No. 2 of 1877 (The City of Bombay Abkari Bill) on the ground that section 7 of that measure is in conflict with certain of the provisions of the Consolidated Customs Act (VI. of 1863) and the Indian Tariff Act (XVI. of 1875).

The following papers were also presented to the Council, viz:—

Petition from Messrs. Hormusjee Cursetjee, Bomanjee Cursetjee, and Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee, administrators to the estate of the late Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, dated 9th July 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

Petition from Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others, dated 28th July 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

Petition from Mr. Hormusjee Jehangir Ardasir and others, dated 28th July 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

Petition from Mr. Dady Jehangir Ardasir, dated 28th July 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

Petiton from Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee, dated 31st July 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

Petition from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, dated 14th September 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

The Honourable Mr. Ashburner—Your Excellency and the Council have just heard that the Supreme Government have objected to the Bombay City Abkari Bill, No. 2 of 1877, on certain technical grounds. The objection has been met by amendment, and I now beg to ask that the rules of the Council be suspended to allow me to move that the amended Bill be read a first, second, and third time, and passed. The amendments that have been made are of a purely technical nature, or I should not have proposed to pass a bill with such rapidity. All the necessary forms have been attended to, the amendments have been in the hands of every member of the Council; and it now only remains to pass the Bill.

H. E. the President—Considering that the real purport of the letter from the Government of India is that if we will make these technical amendments the Bill will receive the assent of the Viceroy, and after what has been said by the Hon. Mover, I think the rules may be suspended.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay said the petition from Messrs. Hormusjee Cursetjee, Bomanjee Cursetjee, and Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee had reference to this Bill. This petition was not laid before the Council when the Bill which had been vetoed by the Viceroy was passed, but by accident the Bill had not been confirmed, and there was an opportunity now for the Council to consider the objections to it contained in the petition. He should like to know why the petition had not been presented to the Council. As a rule, petitions referring to Legislative enactments were laid before the Council.

The Hon. Advocate General—I think the petition relates to the Presidency Bill.

The Hon. Mr Rogay—It relates to both.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik suggested that the first reading of the Bill should be passed, and that Mr. Rogay's remarks should be considered afterwards.

The rules were then suspended, and the Hon. Mr. Ashburner moved that the Bill be read a first time.

The motion was adopted, and

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner moved that the Bill be read a second time.

The Bill having been read a second time, it was resolved on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, that it should be considered in detail by the Council.

When section 7 was reached,

The Hon Mr. Rogay said the petition he had referred to alleged that the petitioners had hitherto enjoyed the right of importing toddy into Bombay free of tax, and by the passing of this section they would be deprived of that right. Two years ago, the Municipality of Bombay wished to levy town duty on this toddy, and the petitioners disputed the matter, and it was referred to the High Court, by which authority the dispute was decided in the petitioners' favour. He thought it was rather hard that people who had enjoyed a right for a great number of years should be deprived of that right by the passing of the present Bill. By sections 7, 8, and 13 of the Bill, it was proposed to prohibit the bringing of toddy juice into the city of Bombay from any place outside without a pass, and also to prohibit the sale of such juice in Bombay unless the seller possessed a pass or a licence.

The Hon. Advocate General—I think the hon. member is under a misapprehension with regard to the decision of the High Court to which he has alluded. I have myself looked at the case within the last few days, and the decision turns solely on the point whether or not toddy is a spirituous liquor within the meaning of the Municipal Act. The decision had nothing to do with the rights of the petitioners,—with any question as to whether they had granted to them in 1852 abkari rights or the right to bring toddy into Bombay without paying any tax. It was decided that toddy was not a spirituous liquor within the meaning of the Municipal Act, and that therefore they were not liable.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said similar decisions had been given in various parts of the Presidency, and it had been generally held that toddy in its unfermented state could not be held to be a spirituous liquor and was not therefore liable to taxation; but now it was proposed to go further, and to include fresh toddy among the taxable articles. The lands owned by the petitioners were granted to them very many years ago, under the former state of the law, and it seemed to him that the question was substantially whether the proposed provisions of the new Bill would not be doing away with existing rights. There was no doubt that after the passing of the Bill as framed, toddy as toddy would be a liquor liable to taxation, whereas formerly it was not so liable.

The Advocate General pointed out that the petitioners were in precisely the same position as other toddy growers. Hitherto anyone who liked to do so could bring fresh toddy into Bombay without paying taxes. The rights of the petitioners were not injured in the slightest degree more than the rights of any other owners of toddy trees. The Council had already, in passing the Bill, affirmed the position that toddy ought to be taxed.

H. E. the President—I should like to add one word, to the effect that it will be in the recollection of hon. members present that this very point was put before the Council during one of the sittings at Poona, and that after full consideration, the Council decided that a particular article described to hon. members as toddy should be liable to taxation. So this very question has really been decided by the Council, and the effect of the objection now raised is merely to re-open a question which has already been set at rest so far as this Council is concerned.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said the Council had not then before it the fact that certain parties had right to bring toddy into the town and island of Bombay without paying duty, and that that right was purchased with their properties from Government many years ago. There remained, therefore, a special case for the Council to decide one way or the other.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the petitioners would only be affected in the same way as other people, and he did not think there was anything to show they had a special right.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—I beg to bring to the notice of the Council that it has been decided, by the advice of the Legal Remembrancer, that under the present law even, persons have no right to import toddy into Bombay, and such importation has been strictly prohibited by the Government establishments without being challenged.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—It is well understood that the present Abkari Law in Bombay and in the Mofussil is very unsatisfactory. It may be that notwithstanding what Mr. Ashburner has said, some people may have been in the habit of bringing toddy into Bombay without paying duty; and as we are now seeking to amend the law and to make it as perfect as possible, there is no reason why those who have not been paying duty should not be made to pay as well as others who have had to pay already. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—I beg to move that section 7 be omitted. I am glad that the learned Advocate General corrected me as to my impression of the High Court's decision; but by this Bill we propose to affirm a new principle, viz:—that toddy is a spirituous liquor, and I think this is an opportune time to consider the question. The same question was discussed at Poona upon the dissent of Mr. Bengallee, but not upon this petition, which has never been read before the Council, and as to the non-reading of which no explanation has been offered.

On Mr. Rogay's motion being put to the vote, it was lost by seven to three, the order of voting being:—

FOR	AGAINST
The Hon Mr Rogay	The Hon Mr Gibbs
" " Bengallee	" " Ashburner
" " Mandlik	" the Advocate Genl
	" Mr Ravenscroft
	" " Lang
	" Col Anderson
	" Mr Dossabhoy Framjee

The remaining sections of the Bill and the Preamble were passed without opposition, and the Bill then, on the motion of Mr. Ashburner, was read a third time and passed.

THE FERRIES BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I have the honour to move the second reading of Bill No. 4 of 1877, a Bill to amend Bombay Act II. of 1868, the Ferries Act. It will be in the recollection of hon. members that when I brought this Bill into the Council, I stated the circumstances which had made it advisable to pass it in order to amend the law with reference to public ferries to meet the question of bridges. Perhaps I did not go quite so minutely into the details of the measure as I might have done had I known there was to be any opposition to it. If the second reading be carried, the principle of the Bill will be affirmed, and in moving the second reading I have now to state that from the earliest times public ferries have been the property of Government, and managed, in some instances, by the servants of Government, and in other, and the far greater number of instances, by lessees, Government letting out the ferries to different persons. But from the earliest times, wherever public ferries have existed, there has always been a law by which other persons were prohibited from running private boats for the carriage of passengers backwards and forwards within a certain distance of the public ferry. Government have recently built two bridges to replace two of these public ferries, which were leased out to people by Government, the rates for which, to be allowed to be taken by the contractors, were fixed by Government, and the rules for the management of which were laid down by Government or Government officers. It is now proposed that wherever, in lieu of a public ferry, a bridge—which I think all members of the Council will admit is a very much more convenient mode of crossing a river than a ferry is—wherever a bridge is constructed, the same privilege, if I may so call it, shall attach to it which formerly attached to the ferry which it supersedes, viz:—that no private ferry shall ply within three miles of it on either side. Had the ferries up to the present time not been Government property, had they belonged to private parties, I could have understood why opposition should be offered to a Bill of this kind, because then we should be proposing to interfere with private property, but as it is, we do not propose to interfere in the slightest degree with private property. The present law is that the ferries belong to Government and that no one may ply boats for hire of passengers within three miles on either side of a public ferry, and what we ask now to do is, having built a bridge in lieu of a ferry, to have exactly the same privilege applied to the bridge as is at present applicable to the ferry. These are the reasons for the Bill, the second reading of which I have now the honour to propose.

The Hon. Mr. S. S. Bengallee said it seemed to him that the new Bill contemplated a very different state of things to that existing under the old Act. The old Act provided that when a public ferry was established by Government, no one had a right to establish another ferry in opposition; but at the same time it was open to people to employ boats for transporting themselves from one side of the river to the other. If the new Bill merely proposed to apply the same regulations to bridges that at present applied to ferries, he would not object, but it seemed to him that under the new Bill, a family or a few friends would be unable to hire a boat to cross a river where there was a bridge.

The Hon. Advocate General—I think the Bill has reference to persons plying for hire. If you choose to set up a boat and take people across for nothing, all well and good, the Act will not apply to you.

The Hon. Mr. Bengallee—That does not meet my argument. I put the case of a family or a few friends hiring a boat to cross a river over which there is a bridge. I do not mean a regular ferry; I think the Bill should apply to a case of that kind.

The Hon, Mr Gibbs said the Bill was intended to put bridges and ferries on exactly the same level. If the hon. member could hire a boat and cross a river where there was a public ferry with two or three of his friends at present he would be able to do so equally well under the new Act, where there was a bridge He (Mr. Gibbs) was not prepared to give an opinion as to whether it could be done at present, but certainly whatever could be done at present, could be done also under the new Act.

The Bill was then read a second time.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs moved that the time allowed to the Select Committee to report on the Municipal Amendment Bill be extended to the 15th inst., and that the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee be added to the Committee. Mr. Gibbs said the Committee had held a great many meetings and had agreed to report, but since then certain communications had been received from the Government of India which he thought it was desirable the Select Committee should have an opportunity of looking at. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee had attended several meetings of the Committee while he was at Poona on sick leave, and he had given and could give very valuable assistance as a member of the Municipality and the Town Council.

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE REVENUE CODE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—When a Bill has reached the important stage of the second reading, it may be permitted to the member in charge to indulge in a slight flourish of trumpets and congratulation on having carried his Bill through all the dangers of the first reading and the conflicting views of his colleagues on the Select Committee. Such, however, is not my intention. I have studied the debates on this Revenue Code Bill, I have perused the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I have attended to all the writings on the subject and to the opinions of the Press, and I have failed to find a single subject that has not been thoroughly ventilated and discussed; and where there have been an irreconcileable difference of opinion, it has been voted upon. I should be open to a charge of plagiarism, therefore, if I went over the same ground again. There is not an idea of any value that has not already been brought forward by the able man who preceded me. The Bill as it at present stands is not exactly what I should wish. All legislation must be more or less a compromise, and this Bill is especially one of compromise—a compromise, in a great measure, with the views of the native members, who represent native public opinion in this Presidency. I should have liked to see a more comprehensive legislation on the subjects of landlord and tenant, of alluvion and diluvion, and many other subjects of which the most we can say is that a foundation has been laid in this Code for future legislation. It cannot be said that we are legislating in a hurry in this matter, which has been under discussion for years. With these observations, I beg to move the second reading of the Bill. I have some amendments to bring forward, and shall have to make some remarks, which I will reserve till they are arrived at.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik—When this Bill was discussed in Poona, there were several sections, notably the section with regard to town and village sites, which the Hon. Member then in charge of the Bill stated he proposed to go provisionally before the public, that they might be commented on and also reported upon by those officers of Government who are authorities on revenue matters. Since then, I have looked for such reports, but I am sorry to say we have not yet received any. The Hon. Member at present in charge has alluded to the diversity of opinions on this Bill. Speaking for myself, I may say that if it were a Bill for the consolidation of the existing revenue law merely, as I had hoped it would be, I should have no objection to it; but unfortunately several new provisions of law have been introduced almost at the end of our labours. No doubt, in one sense, we have been working at this enactment for a long time,—for more than three years, but considering that we are going to change a law which has been in existence more than 50 years, cannot see that we have taken an unduly long time. I should have been very glad if the work of consolidation as consolidation had been strictly carried out, instead of changes being made in the law, many of which I think are changes of very doubtful propriety. I am supported in many of these remarks by some of the officers, who reported against any change being made in the revenue law at all. The Bill interferes with vested rights, which I think it ought not to interfere with, and I shall vote against the second reading.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—I also shall vote against the second reading of this Bill. My arguments and reasons have been fully stated by my friend the Rao Saheb, and I will only add that this Bill, instead of merely codifying, changes the old revenue law, interferes with proprietary rights, and introduces innovations which will act most oppressively and injuriously to the interests of landlords. For instance, the introduction of the Burmah law with regard to metals, &c., is new in this Presidency, and will be looked upon with distrust by every proprietor of land throughout the Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Ashburner stated that the Bill has gone through various debates of the Council, and that compromises have been made consistent with the views of the native members of this Council. I beg to deny that any compromise has been made. On the contrary, on all our motions we have been out-voted, and whatever we objected to has been carried by an unfortunate majority of the votes in the Council. The Bill having been discussed on previous occasions, in every section, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council further, but will conclude by the expression of my opinion that the passing of this Revenue Code will give a very bad impression to the subjects of Her Majesty of legislation which abolishes—I may say confiscates—their rights.

On the motion that the Bill be read a second time being put, it was carried by seven to three, the Hons. Mr. Mandlik, Mr. Rogay and Mr. Bengallee voting against it.

THE PRESIDENCY ABKARI BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner next moved the second reading of Bill No. 3 of 1877, a Bill to consolidate and amend the abkari law of the Presidency of Bombay. The Hon. Mover said he would reserve any remarks he might have to make until the Bill came to be considered in detail.

The motion was carried, and the Bill read a second time.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said it would be necessary to propose an amendment to meet the views of Mr. Framjee Moos. There is a matter to be left to the decision of the High Court, and it will be necessary for the Advocate General to draft an amendment, so that that matter cannot be brought on to-day.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REVENUE CODE BILL IN DETAIL.

The Council next proceeded to consider the Revenue Code Bill in detail, it being decided that the Hon. Mover's amendments should be considered, and that all the sections to which they did not apply should be taken as read.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, it was then resolved:—

(1). That in Section III. clause 12, line 66 for the words "set apart" should be substituted the word "held."

(2). That in Section IV. line 12, after the words "control of each," should be inserted the words "whether generally, or for any specific purpose."

The Hon. Mover said the object of this was to enable one Revenue Commissioner to undertake certain special duties within the territorial limits of another.

(3). That to Section VI. the following para. be added:—"Assistants so appointed shall perform such duties as the Revenue Commissioners, to whom they are respectively subordinate, may from time to time direct."

(4). That to Section XI. the following para. be added:—"An officer whose principal office is different from that of an Assistant Collector, and who is an Assistant Collector for special purposes only, shall not be deemed to be an Assistant for the purposes of this Section."

(5). That in Section 81, line 3, after the word "Watandar" should be inserted "or by any officiator in an hereditary office."

The Hon. Mover said that the duties of Watandars were sometimes performed by others, and there was nothing in the Bill at present to meet such cases. That was the object of the above amendment.

(6). That in Section 83, line 1, after "Chapter" should be inserted "or in sections 97 to 100, both inclusive."

The Hon. Mover explained that Sections 97 to 100 were the penal clauses of the Watandars Act, and the object of the amendment was to make them coincide with the Police Act.

(7). That in Section 98, line 3, for "Government" should be read "Revenue Commissioner."

(8). That from Section 106, lines 10 to14, the following words should be omitted—"and in any village, or in any town, or city, to which the said Acts have not been applied, such compensation shall be given if the buildings are proved to have been erected previous to the passing of this Act."

On this amendment there was some discussion.

The Hon. Mover said the amendment had been introduced in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and it required no remark.

The Hon. Mr. Bengallee inquired whether the Government of India had given any reason for ordering that the words should be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—It was considered unnecessary to give compensation for what was actually an encroachment. The Government of India objected to give compensation to anybody who had the audacity to encroach upon Government land.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said the Council had settled upon a certain principle, to guide it in regard to encroachments, and had embodied those principles, if he was not mistaken, in an act having reference to the city of Bombay; and the question of encroachments and village and town sites was fully discussed by the Select Committee on the present Bill and unanimously resolved upon. The amendment now proposed he thought was wrong in principle.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—I should like to know whether the Government of India look forward to this amendment being made. Should we take it for granted that any order coming from the Government of India should be obeyed by us, though we may not consider it reasonable?

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner.—You can oppose it, of course.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—I do oppose this amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Bengallee—I shall certainly not be a party to the omission of these words.

H. E. the President—I may explain that the Government of India doubtless did not intend to give any order to this Council, but it is quite open to them to suggest a matter for our consideration, and I hope it will be the pleasure of the Council to take this suggestion into consideration. That is all the Hon. Mover meant by his remark, and it is quite open to the Hon. Mover to give the opinion of the Government of India as a reason for an amendment which he proposes.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—Mr. Ashburner said "the Government of India have ordered the omission and it requires no remark." That led me to ask the question which I put.

On the vote being taken, seven were for the amendment and three against it, the order of voting being the same as in the case of the previous division.

(9). That for the present Section 109 the following be substituted, viz:—

"In villages, or portions, of villages, of which the original survey settlement has been completed before the passing of this Act, the right of Government to all trees in unalienated land, except trees reserved by Government, or by any survey officer whether by express order made at, or about the time of such settlement, or under any rule or general order in force at the time of such settlement or notification made and published at, or at any time after such settlement shall be deemed to have been conceded to the occupant But in the case of settlements completed before the passing of Bombay Act I. of 1865, this provision shall not apply to teak, black-wood or sandal-wood trees. The right of Government to such trees shall not be deemed to have been conceded, except by clear and express words to that effect."

"In the case of villages or portions of villages of which the original survey settlement shall be completed after the passing of this Act, the right of Government to all trees in unalienated land shall be deemed to be conceded to the occupant of such land except in so far as any such rights may be reserved by Government, or by any survey officer on behalf of Government, either expressly at or about the time of such settlement, or generally by notification made and published at any time previous to the completion of the survey settlement of the district in which such village or portion of a village is situate.

"When permission to occupy land has been, or shall hereafter be granted after the completion of the survey settlement of the village or portion of a village in which such land is situate, the said permission shall be deemed to include the concession of the right of Government to all trees growing on that land which may not have been, or which shall not hereafter be expressly reserved at the time of granting such permission, or which may not have been reserved, under any of the foregoing provisions of this section, at or about the time of the original survey settlement of the said village or portion of a village."

The Hon. Mover said as the section stood, only occupants of land acquired since the passing of Act I. of 1865 were entitled to the trees, and the object of the amendment was to alter this objectionable state of the law.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik asked whether this section would not apply retrospectively in favour of Government and against the people in regard to the Southern Inamdars?

The Hon. Mover pointed out that the first clause of the section provided that "the right of Government to such trees shall not be deemed to have been conceded, except by clear and expressed words to that effect." If such words were used in the Inamdars' proclamation, the rights of Government would have been conceded.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay said he was in a puzzle. The Advocate General might enlighten the Council on the subject.

H. E. the President.—It is for every Hon. Member, under the rules, to exercise his own discretion as to whether he sees fit to address the Council or not.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—My experience is that the Advocate General is often asked to give an opinion upon a technical point.

H. E. the President—Will any Hon. Member address the Council?

There was no reply to this inquiry, and the vote was then taken. The order of voting was the same as on the previous occasion.

(10). That in section 112, there should be inserted after "tree," in line 3, "or any portion thereof" and after "tree" in line 7, "or portion thereof."

(11). That in section 114, line 3, after "any" there should be inserted "special contract with Government, or any."

(12). That from section 196, line 15, the words commencing with "nor" to the end of the section should be omitted.

(13). That section 198 should be omitted entirely.

(14). That from section 199 should be omitted "either of," in line 1, and "two" in line 2, and that for "sections" in line 2, should be substituted "section."

(15). That from section 201 should be omitted "or 198."

(16). That to section 204, line 16, there should be added after "rupee" the words "for each sanad."

The Hon. Mover, with regard to the last six amendments, said, that by Regulation 17 of 1827 Government had always been empowered to assess building sites in towns, cities, and villages, but the Courts had on several occasions ruled—not exactly formally, but incidentally—that that Regulation applied only to agricultural lands and not to town and village sites. The Revenue Jurisdiction Act contained a clause which declared that Regulation 17 of 1827 not only did apply, but always had applied to such sites, and the effect of the above amendments was to correct any conflict that might exist between the law in this Code, Regulation 17 of 1827, and the Revenue Jurisdiction Act. In fact, it left the question of village sites exactly where it stood in the days of Elphinstone's Code. He would not reopen the question whether that was a good law or a bad law, but it had been the law for the last 50 years, and it was now declared so authoritatively.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik opposed the omission of section 198 and the question was put to the vote, with a result similar to that which attended the previous division.

(17). That from section 119, lines 7 and 8, be omitted the words "so long as his holding or tenancy shall endure."

(18). That in section 123, line 5, after the word "person," there should be inserted "who under section 207, is."

(19). That in section 124, after "survey" there be inserted "or such other officer as he deems fit."

(20). That for the first para. in section 143, the following be substituted, viz:—"An occupant may by giving written notice to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, relinquish his occupancy, either absolutely or in favour of a specified person, provided that such relinquishment apply to the entire occupancy or to whole survey numbers, or recognized shares of survey numbers. An absolute relinquishment shall be deemed to have effect from the close of the current year, and notice thereof must be given before the 31st March in such year, or before such other date as may be from time to time prescribed in this behalf for each district by the Governor in Council. A relinquishment in favour of a specified person may be made at any time."

(21) That after section 150 the following heading and additional section be inserted, viz:—

"*Suspension of certain Provisions of this Chapter.*

"150. A. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council by Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* from time to time;

"(a) to suspend the operation of section 129 or 143, or of both, within any prescribed local area, either generally, or in respect of cultivators or occupants of a particular class or classes, and

"(b) to cancel any such notification.

"During the period for which any notification under the above clause (a) is in force within any local area, such rules shall be substituted for the provisions of which the operation is suspended as the Revenue Commissioner shall from time to time direct."

The Hon. Mover said the object of this amendment was to enable Government to relax the stringency of the rules for taking up land in the districts inhabited by Bheels and other wild tribes.

(22). That in section 172, for "such," in line 12, be substituted "revised survey," and that from lines 14 and 15 the words "or holder of alienated land" be omitted.

(23). That for the present section 182, the following be substituted:—"Whenever any one, or more co-sharers in a Khoti estate, into which a revenue survey has been introduced, or in a talukdari estate, consent to a partition of the said estate; it shall be lawful for the Collector, or for any other officer duly empowered by him in this behalf, subject to the rules contained in the last preceding section, to divide the said estate into shares according to the respective rights of the co-sharers and to allot such shares to the co-sharers:

Provided that no such partition shall be made unless:

(a) all the co-sharers are agreed as to the extent of their respective rights in the estate, and

(b) the assessment of the share or shares of the sharer or sharers consenting to such partition exceeds one half of the assessment of the entire estate.

In such cases the expenses of partition shall be recovered under Rule (3) of the last preceding section from all the co-sharers in the estate divided.

The Hon. Mover said section 182 provided for the partition of estates, and the words "one half of the entire estate" were used, leaving it in doubt whether half in area or half in value was intended. This amendment was proposed to remove that doubt and to declare that half an estate meant the portion which paid half the assessment. The word Khoti had been introduced in consequence of a suggestion from Mr. Arthur Crawford, and in order to enable him to divide estates in portions of the Ratnagherry district which had been surveyed.

(24). That from section 214 line 11, the words "not exceeding one half" be omitted.

(25). That for the present section 225, the following be substituted:—

"The Collector may also cause the defaulter's moveable property to be distrained and sold.

Such distraints shall be made by such officers or class of officers as the Revenue Commissioner under the orders of Government may from time to time direct."

(26) That after section 226, the following new section be inserted:—

"226 A. All such property as is by the Civil Procedure Code exempted from attachment, or sale in execution of a decree shall also be exempt from distraint or sale under either of the last two preceding sections.

"The Collector's decision as to what property is so entitled to exemption, shall be conclusive."

The Hon. Mover said the last two amendments were proposed in order to bring the Bill in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code, which exempted certain property such as the bullocks and carts of agriculturists from seizure.

(27). That in Section 247, line 4, after "shall" be inserted the words "except when such re-sale takes place forthwith."

(28) That in section 259, line 19, for "21 and 22" shall be read 640 and 641."

(29) That in section 262, line 6, for "151" shall be read "160."

(30). That for the present section 283, the following shall be substituted:—

"Wherever in this Act it is declared that a decision or order shall be final, such expression shall be deemed to mean that no appeal lies from such decision or order.

"The Governor in Council alone shall be competent to modify, annul or reverse any such decision or order under the provisions of the last proceding section."

(31). That the following new section be added to the Bill, viz.:—

"289. Nothing in this Act which applies in terms to unalienated land, or to the holders of unalienated land only shall be deemed to affect alienated land or the rights of holders of alienated land, or of Government in respect of any such land, and no presumption shall be deemed to arise either in favour or to the prejudice of any holder of alienated land from any provision of this Act in terms relating to unalienated land only.

(32). That in schedule A, opposite Bombay Act I. of 1866, for "Ditto" be substituted "the whole Act."

THE PRESIDENCY ABKARI BILL.

(CONTINUED).

H. E. the President, suggested that the Council should next consider the Presidency Abkari Bill in detail, reserving the amendment to be submitted by the Hon. Mover to a future meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik moved that in section 2, line 17, after the word "arisen," the words "or any rights which may have become vested" should be inserted.

H. E. the President said that such a general proviso was objected to because it would leave many matters undetermined, but the case of a particular estate might be deferred for till the section referring to the Poway estate was reached.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner was inclined to reject the amendment entirely. Most careful inquiries had been made by Mr. Pritchard, Collector of Tannah, and other officials; the Bill might have been passed three months ago if it had not been for the inquiries. Besides all who were interested had petitioned, so that the Council had the whole question before it, and it would only unnecessarily keep alive the irritation which the question created to hold out hopes which must eventually be destroyed. He was much opposed to keeping the question open. Who had shown ground for believing that the petitioners had rights?

The Hon. Mr. Lang said the facts were in the petitions

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—But they have been considered by the Advocate General.

The Hon. Mr. Lang—But the opinion of one legal gentleman may differ from that of another. The petitioners may have another legal opinion to say they have not got their rights, and by this Bill they will be debarred from ever opening the question. If a man thinks he has a right, I think he should have liberty to try and prove it at any time. If he does so it is at his own expense. It would seem unfair to debar a man from making an appeal.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay thought Mr. Ashburner was wrong in saying there were no facts before the Council which proved the petitioners had rights. There were copies of deeds attached to their petitions which proved that they had received concessions from Government. He thought there should be a general saving clause to protect these people from retrospective action of the law, or else their indentures would be invalidated, and people would entertain a very bad opinion of Government promises and Government sanads.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee said he was afraid Mr. Rogay's remarks were to general for admission. To one of the petitions a copy of the original instrument had been annexed, and that instrument distinctly stated that the estate was free from land assessment, but subject, nevertheless, "to all laws and regulations that now are, or from time to time may be enforced in the island of Salsette," touching the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors" &c. Yet the petitioners said these rights had been reserved. Perhaps H. E. the President's suggestion to consider the petitions later might be adopted, but a general saving clause was not advisable.

The Hon. Mr. Bengallee said the Council was not asked to say whether the petitioners possessed rights or not, but merely to say that wherever rights had become vested they should remain untouched.

After some conversation, the question was put to the vote, when Mr. Mandlik's amendment was lost by 6 to 4. The order of voting was as follows:—

FOR.	AGAINST.
The Hon. Mr. Mandlik.	The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.
" " " Rogay.	" " " Ashburner.
" " " Bengallee.	" " the Advocate General.
" " " Lang.	" " Mr. Ravenscroft.
	" " Col. Anderson.
	" " Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik moved that in section 6, lines 23, 24, & 25, instead of the words "shall in no case be conferred on any officer of any department who is not superior in rank to a peon or constable," should be substituted "shall in all cases be conferred upon officers specially selected for the purpose.

On the motion being put to the vote, it was lost.

The Council then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-day.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

CAPTURE OF ERZEROUM.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The *Morning Post* states that the Turks have abandoned Erzeroum, which place has now been occupied by the Russians, and that the Turks are retreating on Erzinghan and Trebizonde.

A rumour is current, that a conspiracy has been discovered in Constantinople, and that several arrests have been made in consequence.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

The Ministry which M. Pouyer Quertier was endeavouring to form has collapsed. The former Ministry will therefore remain in office.

A SILVER CURRENCY IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

The United States House of Representatives has adopted the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, making the same legal tender.

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund has been closed. The subscriptions amount to £446,000.

STEAMER MOVEMEMT.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.

The Anchor Line steamer Macedonia arrived here yesterday from Bombay.

LONDON, Nov. 6, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.	
Fair Dhollera	5 3/16
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
7 lbs Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40s Mule Twist	0-10⅝
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-9⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105
Bar Silver	54⅞
Departure—Romulus.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Latest Date. Greenwich Time.		Average Time in Transit. H. M.
From United Kingdom—			
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	7th—	1-41 p.m.	0 46
„ Turkey (Interrupted)			
„ Suez (perfect) ..	7th—	2-40 p.m.	0 47
From Continent of Europe—			
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	7th—	1 0 p.m.	nil.
„ Turkey (Interrupted.)			
„ Suez (perfect) ..	7th—	1-30 p. m.	nil.
From America—			
Via Teheran (perfect) ..		nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (Interrupted.)			
„ Suez (perfect) ..	6th—	nil.	nil.
From China—			
Via Amoor (perfect) ..	6th—	6-20 p.m.	nil.
„ Singapore (do.) ...	6th—	4-20 p.m.	nil.
From Australia—			
Via Singapore—Dandin Adelaide interrupted...	5th—	6-15 nil.	

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta....	1	32	0	3
„ Galle	10	20	9	27
„ Kurrachee ..	0	13	0	5
„ Madras	0	46	0	9

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 7TH NOV., 5 P.M.

Mail steamer Kashgar, from Calcutta, arrived.

WE are glad to be able to state that Mr. John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, will act as Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay during Mr. Gonne's absence on leave.

MR. W. G. PEDDER has been appointed Collector of Colaba, and Mr. J. H. Grant has, we believe, been confirmed in the appointment of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. It is rumoured that the Governor required a pledge from Mr. Pedder to retain the office for three years, before allowing him to resume the Municipal Commissionership, and that Mr. Pedder was unwilling to bind himself down by such a promise.

THE Viceroy and party left Simla at 3 p.m. on the 5th instant for Fagoo. Captain Villiers marches with Lord Lytton.

A SEVERE earthquake was felt in Simla at 10 p.m. on Saturday night. There were three shocks.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, who returned to Madras from Bangalore last Thursday, is reported to be again suffering from fever, and his Excellency's tour to Bellary has consequently been postponed.

RUMOUR has it, says the *Englishman*, that the Order of the Indian Empire, to be instituted this cold weather, is to be somewhat similar to the French Legion of Honor. It will not carry knighthood with it, and is to be given only to non-official Europeans and Natives. Upon those terms it is hardly likely to be popular with the natives.

MR. J. W. SMYTH succeeds Mr. Fitzpatrick as Officiating Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, when the latter gentleman assumes charge of his office as Secretary in the Legislative Department.

IT is reported that Behar is to be removed from the jurisdiction of the Post Master General of Bengal, and is to be constituted a separate circle under a Chief Inspector, reporting direct to the Post Master General.

THE report from the North-Western Provinces on the weather and crops for the week ended the 31st October, says, "No change; weather clear and settled; rabi sowings are going on, and prices remain steady."

THE Bangalore correspondent of the *Madras Times*, writing on the 4th instant, says, "There is a report going about the station to-day that Mr. Saunders is to be superseded by Mr. Elliott as Famine Commissioner, or that Mr. Saunders has resigned and is to be succeeded by Mr. Elliott. I don't know what truth there is in this, but the statement is made."

A VALUABLE medal for distinguished merit and ability has lately been presented to Mr. R. L. Peters by the King of Siam. Mr. Peters has been about three years in Siam, as engineer of some of the valuable gold mines there, and by the able manner he has performed his work he has attracted the attention of the King, with whom he is a special favourite, and frequently a guest.

THE last issue of General Orders contains the result of the last annual course of musketry of both British and Native troops. Among the British cavalry, the 4th Hussars were the best regiment, and Private Earle the best shot, making 71 points. Among the whole of the cavalry regiments, however, Private Broster, of the 15th Hussars, was the best shot, having made a total of 76 points. In the British infantry, the 1-11th Foot was the best regiment and Private Murphy the best shot of that regiment, making 112 points; but in the whole army the best shot was Private Rooney, of the 34th Foot, who made 117 points, and was closely followed by Private Barrett, of the 4-60th, who made 115 points. The number of soldiers exercised among the cavalry was 1,904 and recruits 67, and among the infantry soldiers exercised 22,883 and recruits 1,011. The number of men not exercised was 1,814. The best firing regiment among the native cavalry in order of merit was the 13th, but the best shot of the whole cavalry was Sowar Emandeen, of the Guides Cavalry, who made 97 points. In the Native Infantry, the 29th P. N. I. was the best shooting regiment, and the best shot of the regiment Sepoy Shama, who made 171 points. Another sepoy, named Mirza Chukowrie Beg, of the 18th Native Infantry, made a score of 165 points. The number of cavalry soldiers exercised was 2,643 and recruits 643; of infantry soldiers, the total was 37,164, and recruits 4,322. The number not exercised in the Native Army was 7,606, of which 4,274 were recruits.

THE military correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes, "Some six or eight weeks ago I alluded to the case of an officer of the Guards, of high social and military position, who was in arrest in reference to pecuniary irregularities. As the affair has since become a topic of general conversation and of some rather stupid newspaper comment, I may now say that the officer is Lieutenant Colonel Lord Charles Ker, of the Scots Guards, and that the accusation made against him referred to his having given a cheque to the Guards' messman at Shorncliffe which was dishonoured, and dishonoured under circumstances that might well have led Lord Charles Ker to expect such a result. The amount has since been paid; but the matter was referred to a court of inquiry, and it appears that the Duke of Cambridge has come to the conclusion that Lord Charles shall not remain in the army. I am given to understand that he has the option given to him of sending in his papers, and the latest report that reaches me is that he will do so. I am sorry to hear that several cases of money irregularity of a much more serious kind have been lately discovered among officers of the Financial Military Department. Only a fortnight since I had to record the sad end of a staff officer of pensioners, who, in despair of his money deficiencies, committed suicide. The Paymaster of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, at Gibraltar, was tried last month on a similar charge, but the result has not yet been made known; and now I hear of not less than three or four instances of default on the part of financial officers of the Commissariat Department. Colonel Smith, V. C., of the 43rd, who lately returned from India to protest against the act of the local military authorities in superseding him in the command of his regiment, has, I understand, made up his mind to retire, the Horse Guards having quite adopted the view of the case taken and acted upon in India, *viz.*, that in his treatment of some of the senior officers of the 43rd, under circumstances well known, Colonel Smith showed a want of discretion and judgment that rendered the resumption of his command most unadvisable in the interests of the service."

A SEPOY of the 3rd N. I. stationed at Dinapore fired at a Subadar Major of the same regiment on the 29th ultimo, but instead of hitting the man aimed at, he killed an unfortunate bugler, and slightly wounded another native. It appears that the sepoy had been for some time an inmate of Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum, and lately after returning to his regiment was sentenced to undergo fourteen days' extra drill on account of some dereliction of duty. The Subadar Major gave evidence against the prisoner, which is the only reason that can be assigned for the sepoy having determined to take away the subadar's life. The man had been on sentry duty in the morning of the day on which the murder was committed and had in his possession at the time twenty rounds of ammunition. After killing the bugler he re-loaded his rifle and threatened to shoot any one who might venture near him; he then ran off in the direction of Shirpore pursued by two officers on horse back and a number of sepoys, being eventually secured without further loss of life in a grove of trees about two miles to the west of Cantonments. The murderer now asserts that he did not intend to injure or kill any one except the Subadar Major, who, under the circumstances, had a most providential escape. The result of the Court Martial, which was held on the 30th of last month, has not yet been made public, but it is believed the prisoner will get off the sentence of capital punishment, a plea of insanity having been put in on his behalf.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper writes, "Universal regret is felt at the closing of sweeps and lotteries by the Imperial Government. A more unpopular project was never brought forward. Surely India is not too full of excitements to the dried-up dwellers in the plains, that they are to be deprived of looking forward to a chance of drawing a prize in this popular sweep, the very thought of which goes very much further than is generally known to raise the spirits of many, and while hope is on the ascendant there is always a great vitality and energy to be found in its vicinity; and to Indians the Great Derby and Leger Sweeps hold out a chance of again being in a position to see England, Home, and Beauty, a quarter of a century earlier than a paternal Government service would otherwise consider essential. To Mr. Kinchant, secretary alike of both sweeps and races, are due the thanks of every Englishman in India. He has laboured like a giant in the cause, and worked day and night with zealous labour. Courteous, a thorough gentleman, and a real lover of sport, he should not be allowed to leave with his regiment next month for England without some little token of regard on the part of his numerous friends and admirers. He has made the Umballa Race Meeting what it is; and if a testimonial were once started, it would without doubt rapidly assume a shape substantial enough to provide him, on his arrival in England, with a couple of chargers at the least. Your correspondent, who has had very many opportunities of knowing the worth of this straightforward and manly officer, would cheerfully head the list with a hundred rupees. Twenty-nine more names would provide two mounts for his acceptance, and although he is so unselfish as to wish for no token of this regard, yet he could not refuse to receive such an expression of warm regard from his sporting friends in the East, if offered."

THERE is a report in Travancore, writes a correspondent, "to the effect that His Highness the Maharajah contemplates to pay England a visit shortly. Its authenticity can hardly be guaranteed just now; but I am certain that a sovereign of His Highness' liberal and enlightened views would not scruple to attempt such an undertaking, hazardous though it may appear to many of His Highness' Hindoo subjects. Caste prejudices may be a bar in the way, and many have been heard to say that His Highness cannot go on board and remain therein for any considerable number of days without pollution and prejudice to his caste. The commotion made when a certain Hindoo of Madras went to England and returned has not yet passed. But here in Travancore, thanks to an enlightened Government, caste prejudices are fast dying out; and if His Highness will only break the ice and visit England, the tall talk about caste and pollution will at once vanquish and leave a precedent for others to follow."

ON the 10th ultimo H. R. H. Prince Kabkranockratn, of Siam, left Bangkok in the British steamer Celestial, to visit India. As the Prince is young and observing, it is to be hoped he will acquire much valuable information that can be made available to further the progress of his country. One of the sons of H. E. Phya Mahahin, who was educated in one of the colleges in India, accompanies H. R. H. as interpreter on this occasion.

THE annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Christian Union was held at Simla the other day, R. B. Chapman, Esq., C. S. I., in the chair, when C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S. I., LL.D., was called upon to move the following resolution:—"That this meeting heartily approves of the Catholic principles of this Society having representatives among its agents as well as in the committees of the English Church, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists; rejoices in its progress during the past year, especially towards self-support in several districts; and commends it to the generous aid of the Christian Anglo-Indians here or at home, and of others who take an interest in this great empire, in order that the action of the Society may be largely extended where there is a want of Christian ordinances." Dr. Aitchison referred to the difficulty of getting people at home to understand the greatness of the field in which the agents of this Society labour. He (Dr. A.) had heard the Union objected to both in Britain and in India, as if it intended to oppose the Church of England; but he knew that it was not so. The Society was ready to co-operate with the English Church where practicable, as Mr. Pym's mission proves. As to those who want Christian ordinances by a sure law the result will soon be moral decay, and the extinction of all desire for what is true and good. Some may be apparent exceptions, from strong personal vitality, but ordinarily the law takes its course; he believed in law regulating all things, but not so as to set aside the great lawgiver. The action of this law in India forms a plea for such a Society as this.

THE Financial Commissioner of the Punjab lately observed, with amazement, that at Shujabad, on the 7th of September, twenty-six inches of rain had fallen, according to the report, in twenty-four hours. He was so amazed, that he had the report excluded from the *Punjab Gazette* and called on the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan for his reasons in writing. The Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan, however, and the Tahsildar of Shujabad would not abate an inch; and the Deputy Commissioner said that not only had twenty-six inches of rain fallen, but seven hundred houses into the bargain. The rain began at 3 o'clock on the 6th, and filled up the rain-gauge once on that day and twice on the 7th. So the rainfall of Shujabad will be recorded in the *Gazette*.

THE Scientific and Educational Expedition around the world, projected by Mr. J. O. Woodruff, of Indiana, was to start from New York on the 25th of October. The steamer Ontario has been secured and fitted up to accommodate about 400 students, each of whom will be charged 2,500 dollars for a voyage extending over two years. The staff of the expedition consists of five naval officers, two surgeons, a chaplain, a chief engineer, six professors, a photographer, &c.

THE *Leader*—We cannot compliment the Rev. Dr. Strachan on his suggestion that cloths given to the destitute peasantry in the Madras Presidency should have woven in them the words "A gift from the people of England." We have read in a book that cannot be quite unknown to Dr. Strachan, that the left hand should not know what the right hand giveth, and further that it is not seemly to make an ostentatious show of one's alms-giving. Why should the poor go about with this badge of suffering staring every one in the face? Another reverend gentleman italicises what he is in the habit of saying to people who receive donations of money for agricultural operations: "This is charity given by kind hearted generous Englishmen to you who are suffering and starving. Take it and try for another crop with all your might that you and your little ones may live and not die." The attitude of the donor while monotonously repeating this sacramental formula may be easily imagined. There is probably no hope of a time ever coming when goody-goody people will learn to act naturally and desist from improving the occasion. Englishmen at home are subscribing money for the Madras ryots with cheerful readiness, but they cannot mean that their gifts should be rendered unpalatable by formal benedictions and priestly hocus-pocus.

THE DEATH OF THE AMEER YAKUB KHAN.

ACCOUNTS from Kashgar brought by Haji Abdul Karim, who accompanied some caravans of the Central Asian Trading Company recently arrived, state that the Ameer Yakub Khan's fatal illness was accompanied by insanity, brought on by the Chinese successes, especially the capture of Turfan, of which place Hakim Khan Tora was Governor. Niyar Beg kept the Ameer's death secret for some days, sending private information to Beg Kuli, until Hakim Khan and other generals insisted on seeing the Ameer and thus the secret became known. The Kipchaks then rose and seized the treasury, and Niyar Beg fled to Khotan. In other respects these accounts confirm those previously published.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY FURTHER DAMAGED BY FLOODS.

THE Pennar river has overflowed its banks, and the line between the 102nd and 107th mile is breached in several places, in consequence of which passengers, luggage, and parcels cannot be booked from the North beyond Villapuram, and from the South beyond Punruttys, and the interruption is likely to last a week at least. A telegram, dated 4th inst., from the Agent states: "Heavy rain again last night; line breached at mileages 112 and 157. The line must be closed against public use between Vyamputty and Ayalore for a week from to day to enable the engineers to repair the breaches." The following is a telegram from the District Traffic Superintendent:—"Palar impassable. Trains from Madras run to Kolathoor and from Vellapoorum to Madrantikum. Booking of passengers accordingly."

THE OFFICE OF OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having had some experience in business connected with the above office, I venture to offer the following remarks:—

It is a mistake to suppose that a knowledge of law is necessary in an Official Assignee. He should be a good man of business, with plenty of energy; no further qualification is necessary; in all doubtful questions of law he can resort to his solicitor for advice. A consideration of the objects which an Official Assignee ought to have in view will, I think, convince any one of the truth of this.

An Official Assignee has to collect and realise the estates of insolvents and distribute the proceeds with the greatest possible dispatch. It will, I think, be seen at once that the qualifications necessary to enable him to do this are those of a good man of business and not of a lawyer. He must understand the keeping of books of account; he must know something of the value of different kinds of property; he must know something of the art of buying and selling; but these are all qualifications which are more likely to be found in one who is known as a good man of business than in a lawyer.

The Official Assignee has a right, as Mr. Justice Green says, to look for assistance to the creditors, and this is a point which creditors too often forget. They seem to think that the Official Assignee does or ought to possess intuitive knowledge of the private affairs and estate of every insolvent, and are too apt to blame him for what is really the result of their own laxity and indolence in giving to him information which is at their command and not at his.

If the principle be admitted that the qualifications necessary for the office are those of a good man of business, and those only, it would be easy to find many men in Bombay both able and willing to undertake the office upon the same terms as it was held by the late Mr. Gamble. Though the emoluments of the office were during the latter part of Mr. Gamble's life small, yet it is, I believe, the fact that at the time of his death there were sums amounting in the aggregate to upwards of six lacs of rupees standing at credit of various insolvents' estates and waiting only to be distributed. Upon the distribution of this sum the Official Assignee would have received 5 per cent. or Rs. 30,000, and pure indolence was the sole cause of non-distribution.

In the hands of a good man of business the office would be worth nearer Rs. 1,500 a month than Rs. 1,000; and I do not suppose it will be denied that many excellent men of business might be found in Bombay to fill an office of that value.

The Official Assignee should have at his elbow a trustworthy and well paid native clerk thoroughly acquainted with book keeping. A thorough examination of an insolvent's books will often disclose property which does not appear in his schedule. With the assistance of such a clerk and a proper exercise of the powers vested in him by the Act—which are very extensive, and which enable him amongst other things to compel the insolvent to deposit every book and document in his possession, a matter much too often neglected—the Official Assignee might, I am convinced, often make insolvents' estates pay double or treble the amount which they now average. But the very best man of business could not by his own unaided efforts produce good dividends out of insolvents' estates. He must look for assistance to two quarters—the creditors and the Court.

As to the former, I have already alluded to one form in which the assistance of creditors is of great value to the Official Assignee. But there is another form in which persons who have been or may be creditors can render great assistance. The Chamber of Commerce has not, I think, devoted nearly sufficient attention to this question of insolvency. It is one which more extensively affects the trade of a large mercantile city than most people suppose. A good insolvent law is the pruning knife of the tree of trade, and every diseased branch should be ruthlessly cut away.

I maintain that if any merchant fails to such an extent that his estate cannot pay 75 per cent, that fact alone is *prima facie* evidence that he is a reckless speculative trader—thenceforth unworthy of trust or credit. But as things stand at present in Bombay, insolvents' estates rarely pay 5 per cent. and the consequence is that the credit of a native Bombay merchant is a bye-word in the commercial world. All the principal European houses and members of the Chamber of Commerce, if they would bind themselves not to do business with any man who has become insolvent and whose estate has failed to pay 12 or even 8 annas in the rupee, they would do more towards the re-establishment of a sound tone amongst native merchants than any Insolvent Act that has ever been passed. I do not mean to say that this rule should be inflexible, because no doubt exceptional cases might occur in which it would work unjustly; but it should never be relaxed except in cases where the Committee of the Chamber were satisfied that the enforcement of it would be unjust.

Lastly, as to the Court. The tendency of more than one judge whom I could name is in favour of an undue leniency towards the insolvent. They appear to forget that when sitting in insolvency they are very often really trying criminal offences. As illustrations, I may mention two cases within my own knowledge. In one the insolvent was found guilty of criminal breach of trust—which is really the worst kind of theft—and he was punished by having his discharge withheld six months, a period which he spent in dignified leisure at his native village and then returned to Bombay, having practically escaped all punishment whatever. In the other the insolvent was the trusted manager of a widow whom he robbed to the extent of Rs. 60,000. He was punished with four months' imprisonment—a sentence which I will venture to say would have been at least quadrupled, had he been tried at the Sessions instead of in the Insolvent Court. Decisions such as these go far to destroy that wholesome fear and dread of the Court which ought to exist.

I believe that amendments of the Insolvent Act have been more than once contemplated with diffidence. I do not think any amendment is required. The powers of the Official Assignee and of creditors to obtain information from insolvents are ample if properly exercised; the penal powers of the Court are sufficient, if put in force.

The requirements to make the Act work well are—

First. An Official Assignee who is a sound and energetic man of business.

Secondly. More earnest assistance from creditors.

Thirdly. The co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce in steadily refusing to do business with men who have been proved in the Insolvent Court to be unworthy of trust or credit; and

Fourthly. A less sentimental administration by the judges of the Court of the powers conferred on them by the Act.

If these requirements were steadily fulfilled it would no longer be a rare thing, as it is now, for the estate of an insolvent to pay 5 per cent.

NON-OFFICIAL.

BOMBAY.

THERE will be Harvest Thanksgiving Service at St. Peter's, Mazagon, to-day. Evensong at 8 p. m., with Sermon by the Rev. Luke Rivington.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Emil Schmidther, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT.—Framjee Muncherjee, a resident of Mahim, was on Tuesday last robbed of a leather purse, containing Rs. 24, from the pocket of his coat which he had hung on a rail whilst engaged in prayer at a fire-temple.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John Wallsed, a seaman of the British ship South Carolina, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

ROBBED WHILST DRUNK.—A Hindoo, named Bapoo Rama, who recently arrived in Bombay, being overcome with drink on Tuesday last, lay down by the side of the Falkland Road and fell asleep. On awaking during the night he found his silver waist chain, valued Rs. 35, missing, and a silver wristlet, valued Rs. 10.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—Twenty-three persons were charged yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with letting off fireworks in the public streets. Three were acquitted, and the rest were fined in sums varying from 8 to 4 annas each. Twelve others were charged with a similar offence yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, and, on being convicted, they were dealt with in a similar manner.

LOSS OF A NOSE-RING.—GovindMoreshwar has reported to the Police that on Tuesday last complainant's wife went to a Vehar stand-pipe, and there released her nose-ring previous to washing her face. After this ablution she departed, forgetful that she had deposited the precious ornament temporarily on the pavement, from whence it had disappeared before she returned in search for it. It was made of gold set with pearls, valued at Rs. 35.

ACCIDENT AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—John Redmond, a seaman resident in the Home, met with a very severe accident on the 6th inst. It seems that the poor fellow had been indulging in too much liquor, and in trying to sit himself on the low wall on the first floor verandah, he overbalanced himself and fell into the compound, a distance of 30 feet. He was at once picked up and carried to the European General Hospital. On examination it was found that he had sustained a severe shaking, and that two ribs were fractured. We are happy to say that he is progressing favourably under the treatment of Dr. J. Arnott.

A GOANESE, named John Gomes, saloon waiter on board the s. s. Vingorla, was missing at day break on the 1st instant on the voyage from Bombay to Kurrachee while the vessel was in the Gulf of Cutch. A strict search throughout the ship having proved fruitless, it is presumed that the man fell overboard during the previous night. He was last seen on board at midnight when the vessel was off Dwarka.

THE NEW COMMANDANT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE Bombay Volunteers will evidently have reason to congratulate themselves on the appointment of their new Commandant. Lt. Col. Sexton attended the drill of the Fort companies yesterday morning, and formally assumed command, and he did it in a manner which promises well for his earnestness of purpose and his hearty interest in the corps. He desired to be introduced to the officers, and solicited their cordial co-operation; called out the sergeants and said a few words to them, especially warning them to take care to correct even trivial mistakes, so as to lead as near as possible to perfect steadiness of the men on parade; spoke personally to Sergeant Major Kenyon, thanking him for his work hitherto, and expressing a conviction that he would not allow his efforts to fail; and finally addressed the men. He assured them of his warm personal interest in the Volunteer movement, and said he greatly admired the earnest manner in which the Bombay Volunteers had taken up their work, but he thought they had been pushed on rather too fast at first, and they must not be annoyed if they were put back to squad drill. At least some of them must go back to squad drill. He did not wish to retard the progress of those who had given so much time and attention to the work as to be fit for more advanced drill, but those who were not fit for it must be kept back until they were. He should take notice of the men at drill, and should advance those who deserved to be advanced. Their honorary Colonel, H. E. the Governor, was very anxious, and he also was very anxious, to raise two more companies, and he hoped every Volunteer would be able to enlist another from amongst his friends, so that the two more companies might be formed. In conclusion, he said he was quite sure that if the men maintained their interest in the corps and continued to work as they had done hitherto, they would soon all be in a high state of efficiency.

Throughout the drill, the Commandant remained on the ground, and rode from company to company, personally superintending the work (fixing and unfixing bayonets and the manual rifle exercises) and correcting mistakes.

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER M.'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, Captain Cuming, will sail to-day for England, with 49 officers, 13 ladies, 12 children; 1,015 men, 67 women, and 126 children.

The following is the list of officers, and their families:—

Lieut H A Anderson, 27th Foot.
Paymaster and Mrs Robinson, 2-11th Foot.
Col J Wilkinson, 2-15th Foot.
Major and Mrs C E Layard and two children, 2-15th Foot.
Capt and Mrs E S Garratt, 66th Foot.
Surgeon J E Foss.
Capt and Mrs T Walker and four children, R H A.
Lieut and Mrs E F Braine, Staff Corps.
Lieut Col W Chame, 4th Q O Hussars.
Lieut T H De Baugh, 1-17th Foot.
Lieut C S Cumberland, 39th Foot.
Lieut C E Mangles, 40th Foot.
Lieut W S Anderson, 2-60th Foot.
Capt J H Craft, 4-60th Foot.
Lieut R C Crawford, 4-60th Foot.
Capt H A Rosch, 65th Foot.
Surgeon-Major and Mrs C F Churchill.
Lieut and Mrs E B McInnes, 9th Lancers.
Lieut J P Brabazon, 10th Hussars.
Lieut W E Phillips, 10th Hussars.
Lieut R M Hyslop, R E.
Capt A W Shinagan, 2-1st Foot.
Capt and Mrs E S Garratt, 66th Foot.
Capt E G Graham, 1-3rd Foot.
Major and Mrs R G Blair, 1-14th Foot.
Surgeon R W O'Donnell.
Surgeon W Dawson.
Col and Mrs Le M Tupper, R A.
Lieut-Col and Mrs R H R Rowley and child, R A.
Capt A W Feiner, R A.
Capt C H Hamilton, R A.
Lieut and Mrs G P Owen and two children, R A.
Vety-Surgeon B L Glover, R A.
Major E H Dyke, R A.
Lieut M J Barlow, R A.
Lieut Hadden, R A.
Major Outh, R A.
Capt F W Carey, R A.
Lieut E ? Edwards, R A.
Lieut W G de Jersey, R A.
Capt A E Garnault, R A.
Lieut and Mrs F C Ord and child, R A.
Lieut A B Irwing, R A.
Capt and Mrs H L Gynn, R A.
Lieut F A Bowles, R A.
Lieut G M Moore, R A.
Lieut W L Alves, R A.
Lieut A H Brown, R A.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following matters were heard:—

RE NATHOO MORARJEE.

Mr. Telang, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. A Marwaree creditor appeared to oppose in person, but not having filed an affidavit, he was not heard; and the application was granted.

RE DAMODHUR KESSOWJEE.

Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Mayhew opposed the application on behalf of Jewraz Topun, the only creditor on the schedule. The insolvent and the opposing creditor were formerly in partnership, which was afterwards dissolved. The opposing creditor had obtained a decree against insolvent from the District Court of Jubbulpore. In that suit, insolvent made a vexatious defence, and had not given a satisfactory account of several items in his schedule. In fact it was a dodging schedule, and insolvent had not fairly dealt with the Court. He must have had other creditors to whom he had shown preference. His Lordship said there were grave circumstances of suspicion in the case, and the application was therefore refused. Leave to amend the schedule was granted

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed for not having filed their schedules within 30 days from the filing of the petitions:—Anunt Shridhur, Doolub Jeewa and Purmanund Shamjee, and Nursey Vedha.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Mugtibai, a labourer, Rs. 428. Poonumchund Doongursey, a Brahmin beggar, Rs. 756. Shaik Emam bin Shaik Mohideen, a weaver, Rs. 2,228. Jaivunt Moroba Naique, a clerk, Rs. 2,523. Hurry Bujousing Jakursing, a milk vendor, Rs. 629. Crushnajee Dhunajee, a carpenter, Rs. 1,088. Sha Roopjee Thakursey, a hawker, Rs. 770. Mithu Gokul, a washerman, Rs. 1,437. Balmokoond Withuldas, a broker, Rs. 1,045. Bapujee Ramchunder, a turban folder, Rs. 772. Wittoo Goomajee Padenker, unemployed, Rs. 301. Khojah Kanjee Oka, a grain dealer, Rs. 371. Pestonjee Rustomjee Lally, an actor, Rs. 593. Meya Edu Bhicka, a tobacco dealer, Rs. 1,214. Vullubram Motiram, a speculator in opium Rs. 1,157.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER THEATRICALS.

WE would draw the attention of our readers to the announcement that the first dramatic performance of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps takes place this evening at the Grant Road Theatre. Both the "domestic drama" and the Farce will be sustained by strong casts, comprising well-known favourites who have already won honours on the boards of our local stage.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THE Governor General of Portuguese India left Bombay for Goa at 4 p. m. yesterday. The Portuguese Vice-Consul only sent information to Government House of His Excellency's intended departure at 2. p. m., so that there was barely time to order the salutes, guard of honour, &c., by telegraph. His Excellency the Governor General left the Adelphi Hotel at 3-30 p. m. in the Governor's carriage and four horses, escorted by a detachment of the Body Guard, and accompanied by his wife the Viscountess and Captain Anderson, A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. He called at the Secretariat, and there met the Governor and Captain Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, who both accompanied him to the Apollo Bunder, where the guard of honour of the 20th N. I. just arrived in time. General Aitchison and Staff were there to see His Excellency off, and he was saluted from ship and shore. Captain Anderson took the whole party off in a steam launch to Shepherd and Co.'s steamer.

WOMEM AS MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MUSICAL RECORD."

SIR,—In the article on Franz Schubert, which appeared in you *Record* last February, the writer observes, "Is it not strange that although so many women have attained to high places in literature, there is not one woman composer who could be rank with a Mrs. Browning, George Eliot, George Sand, and others?" It is a fact which has often been commented on, but as yet no satisfactory answer has been found to the question, "why women who so frequently distinguish themselves in other branches of art, being able even in some cases to claim equal merit with the most talented of the superior sex, should have never aspired to an honourable position in the ranks of composers?" I now propose to suggest a few of the reasons which I believe to have caused this apparent incapacity—this want of musical creative power in women. I said *apparent* with intention, for my object is to try and show that women are *not* by nature debarred from shining in this branch of art any more than in the others. On the contrary, being usually gifted with a lively imagination, combined with a "peculiar sensitiveness and delicacy" (as the writer above referred to observes), these qualities are admirably adapted for the cultivation of an art which, in such a high degree, is dependent on the feelings. What language so capable as music of expressing all the varied emotions of passion and tenderness by which woman, in a far greater measure than man, is governed? How is it, then, that so few seem to have felt within them the fire of creative genius, bidding them pour out their thoughts in harmonious and sweet sounds, and find therein the comfort which can never be met with elsewhere.

My own opinion is that this power does exist in many women, but that it is destroyed, or at least prevented from bearing worthy fruits, by various causes. Firstly, a woman endowed with a lively, excitable imagination, rarely possesses the enormous perseverance and energy necessary for a composer; she cannot climb the steep and weary hill before her, nor struggle against the innumerable disappointments and disheartening obstacles which meet her at every turn—for success and fame are slow in coming to nearly all, but more especially to the composer. So she will not wait and work in patience, but prefers to waste her talents on frivolous compositions to satisfy the tastes of a certain class of people, by which means she will gain, no doubt, more applause from the general public than had she aspired to something higher and nobler. It is an established maxim that "a woman can never be a great composer," and I do not mean to dispute its truth; certainly no female Beethoven has appeared as yet, nor do I think that such will ever be the case; setting aside everything else, no woman has the *physical* strength without which such a genius could not exist. I do not even contemplate the possibility of any rivalry with the present masters of the field of composition. All I would maintain is that many a woman's talent is wasted by her undecided, vacillating spirit, and that were she only to aspire humbly but earnestly to a higher form of art, there is every cause to believe that she might work out a path of distinction for herself. So in music, as in literature and painting, a man's work might be easily distinguished from that of a woman, but withal eachshould possess merits to be gratefully recognised, and mutual profit be gathered therefrom. My object in writing this will have been obtained if my remarks serve in any degree to encourage and stimulate to fresh efforts of perseverance, any who may have been disheartened and taught to have an exaggerated depreciation of their own abilities by those who are continually impressing upon their minds the disagreeable truth that "woman can never be a great composer."

ARTISTE.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SALE OF POISONS.

(*Englishman.*)

THE vend and possession of poisons is in the Bengal Provinces and, we believe, throughout India, unregulated by any law. We venture to think this unchecked dealing in dangerous and deadly drugs a great evil. One of the abuses resulting from this absence of control is the possession by professional cattle-poisoners of an unlimited quantity of poison, generally arsenic, with which they effect their purpose. Their object is not to have to work for their living but to get as many hides as they can, cure them, and sell them to the hide merchants. If the poison is not present in his own or his friend's house, he has, however unwillingly, to resist the temptation. But, when he knows of a certain little spot in the thatch where a small packet of arsenic is nestling invitingly, it is asking too much of human nature to require him to forego the temptation of placing a little of it in the folds of a succulent plantain-leaf, and flinging it carelessly before the animal possessing the most desirable hide. The unwary animal well knows the sweets of that leaf, and, hastening to its own destruction, swallows with a relish the insidious dainty. This operation completed, the worthy donor goes on his way rejoicing. He sings a snatch or two of some lascivious song, to show what a harmless, lighthearted creature he is, and hastens on to the neighbouring hat or bazaar to join in the fun, to have material ready for an *alibi*, if need be, and to drink an extra glass of his favourite liquor to his own good luck. He then saunters home with a pal or two, and informs them that he should not at all wonder if an unkind Providence were to deprive Ram Bux of his choicest heifer during the watches of the night, so it might be well for them to be handy in the morning to take the hide when the dead animal is thrown out. They all feel, of course, that there can be no possible objection to their taking advantage of what is an ill wind to Ram Bux. At early dawn our friend, the poisoner, may be seen lurking with his confederates in the neighbourhood of Ram Bux's house. They have not to wait long, before, sure enough, come forth from Ram Bux's house Ram Bux and his friends, bearing a dead heifer, which is forthwith deposited at the village golgotha. No sooner are the backs of the bearers turned than down, swoop those lying in wait. They have the hide off the animal in no time. It is borne home to be cured. It is then sold, and with an easy conscience our friend looks out for another animal fit for the favour of his dangerous gift. Perhaps once in fifty times he is detected and brought to justice.

It would be difficult to estimate the heavy loss thus occasioned to peaceful, hard working cultivators in these Provinces in any one year. It must be very considerable. But, even above this evil is the evil that, throughout Bengal there are at present large numbers of petty medical practitioners dealing in deadly poisons, in the properties of which they are at best ill-versed, and which they recklessly vend—in quantities considerable enough to poison whole households—to ignorant persons. Very often the poison is sold without any mark or superscription on the packet or bottle, indicating the nature of the contents or the limits of a dose. This is no imaginary description, but one which is to be verified in every small town in these Provinces. The danger is not suppositious, but fatally real. Murders, that is to say, deaths caused intentionally by the administration of poison, we believe to be very exceptional; but, were some check placed on the vend and possession of poisons they would probably become still more rare. Poisons are, however, often administered with serious, if not fatal, consequences in *bona fide* attempts to cure, and also in attempts to cause abortion.

The plan which we would propose is the passing of a law prohibiting the vend of poisons by any person without a licence, for which a fee should be charged. The licences should be granted annually, and it should rest with the Magistrate of each district to grant, or refuse to renew, or at any time, on the ground of misconduct, to withdraw licences. He would then be able to meet all the real requirements of his district, and keep the vend of such dangerous material in the hands of a comparatively few picked men, who would work under clearly defined rules, which they would transgress at their peril. We have no doubt that the evils to which we have referred would thus be much diminished. It will not do to say that the provisions of the Penal Code already suffice, if properly worked. They do not. They do not make punishable the possession of an excessive amount of poison, which, when in bad hands, affords, as we have seen, a standing temptation. They do not make punishable the negligent vend of poisons in dangerous quantities or without directions as to use. They do not provide that the vend of such substances shall be in the hands of competent persons only. The substantive offences of murder, cattle-killing, or procuring abortion, which they do make punishable, it is always extremely difficult to trace to the real offender, when the agency employed is poison.

VISITATION OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

THE Lord Bishop of Madras held his triennial Visitation on Thursday at St. George's Cathedral. The following is a short notice of his Lordship's Charge:—

Passing to subjects of general concern both in England and in India, His Lordship referred to the differences of opinion on various church matters as being unavoidable in a church in which there are active intelligent minds; but he said that such differences may exist together with oneness of faith in Christ and with Christian love. He affirmed that particular forms of ritual are not to be regarded as essential; and considered the judgment of the Privy Council which admits the eastward position of the celebrant as helping to exhibit that view, and thereby to further the truth. He maintained that the late judgment in the Ridsdale case must be final; that, after all the expenditure of time, learning and labour, in court after court, and at last in a Court composed of so many and such eminent judges and prelates, no Bishop, no number of Bishops, no future judicial body would ever affix a different interpretation to the Rubrics; that if any change should ever be made, it can only be by legislation. He spoke of certain efforts which had been made to disparage the judgment—that there was bias in the judges; that the interpretation was merely judge-made law; that the Court was not a spiritual one: and replied to each of these. He then passed on to the subject of Confession and Absolution, which, as dealing with so grave a matter as sin and its removal, he regarded as claiming very serious consideration. Whatever system be adopted must be scriptural; must not divert our faith from the one great atonement for sin; must not be a plan which has already been tried by the church on a sufficiently large scale and been found wanting. He held that the Church of England does not encourage sacramental or habitual confession, nor special confession at all in other than special cases; but recommends her members, both the sick and others, to examine their own sins and judge themselves, and only when so burdened that conscience cannot otherwise be relieved, to have recourse to a minister for special counsel, and the ministry of God's word to the obtaining of the benefit of absolution. He maintained that the laity, by virtue of their priesthood, have direct access to Christ, and ought to bear this in mind. He left the question of the form in which the benefit of absolution should be given to the discretion of the clergyman. Proceeding from this to the work in the Diocese, His Lordship remarked that notwithstanding the State support of religion more was left to voluntary effort than it was found practicable to accomplish. There was great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of additional clergy, partly owing to want of funds, still more to the supposed want of attractiveness, or the smallness of the fields of labour. It would almost always be necessary to look to England to supply the men required. Yet if there were at any time young men in this country who were likely to prove good clergymen, schoolmasters and others should watch them, and they should go through the needful preparation. It would tend to lower the tone in our superior schools if it were believed that all persons born in this country were inadmissible to ordination. The reduction of the Government grants for church establishments had thrown burdens on the clergy and their congregations. But the contributions of the people appear to have increased in the last few years; and there was reason to believe that a still further increase was very attainable if the privilege of assisting in any work for Christ were more generally recognized. His Lordship then mentioned various symptoms of growth in the Native Church. The number of baptized native Christians had grown since 1862 from 48,252 to 79,917; the native clergy from 38 to 103: their contributions from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 52,149 in the year. They had also made great advance in self-government. The consecrations of Bishops Caldwell and Sargent further promoted the welfare of the Native Church. Their ripe experience and local knowledge were of the greatest value. It was hoped that the appointment of assistant European Bishops would lead in due time to the appointment of Native Bishops. The question was then raised whether mission schools are as productive of good results as they might reasonably be expected to be; whether sufficient care is taken to elect for teachers men who love Christ.

The progress of female education was gratifying. The field for effort is very large. Special commendation was bestowed on what Mr. Lash is doing in Tinnevelly to plant schools and supply them with well-trained Native Christian schoolmistresses. The Bishop abstained from entering upon the subject of the relations between Bishops and Missionary Societies, as that is to be discussed at the approaching Diocesan Conference; but stated that his own relation with the two Societies continues undisturbed.

It was noticed that during the Creed there was a diversity, not of thought but of position. Some of the Priests—the Ritualists—turned towards the east, the Broad Churchmen managed to effect a compromise by turning to what mariners would designate N. N. E., while the Low Churchmen maintained a position decidedly westward! The singing, we regret to state, was not such as we expected in our Cathedral on such an occasion, although the accompaniment on the organ was very effective. The attendance was very poor; there were not more than forty in all, including the native students from the Sullivan's Garden's Seminary.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

VISIT TO A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WHILE people profess to glory in the present age as one of progress and enlightenment, it is desirable at times to look on the reverse of the shield. With all our light, there are deepening shadows, and with all our educational agencies there is a vast amount of ignorance of even the commonest interests of our race. One of the dark signs of the times is the increase of lunacy. Either there is more crime than there used to be, or it is brought more fully into the light; either people are more ignorant than formerly, or their folly is more apparent; either there are more crazy members of the community, or they are more carefully gathered together. In the southern part of one of our English shires, there has, within the past few years, been extensive provision made for lunatics. In the same county there were already several institutions besides those connected with the parishes, which have mostly some provision for their own lunatics. But these were found to be insufficient for the increasing requirements of the county. A large asylum has been built to accommodate nearly one thousand inmates of both sexes: and this is already found to be insufficient. Extensions are being made for at least three hundred more. A visit to this institution is one of considerable interest, but the interest is of a melancholy nature. The buildings are situate a mile or two out of town, on an eminence overlooking the valley of the river Don, and command a very delightful prospect of many miles in extent. The asylum consists of very large ranges of buildings almost palatial in character; the surroundings are of the most agreeable character; the fittings and adaptation of the whole are very complete, and some description may not be uninteresting to the readers of this paper.

There is no obstrusive appearance of restraint; lofty and strong palisading not having the prison-like appearance of stone walls. The residents walk about in the gardens apparently free; but they are nevertheless closely watched and guarded. Arriving at the principal entrance, we were ushered into a large hall very tastefully set out with plants, &c., and were shown into a waiting-room, not unlike the board-room of a directorate of a prosperous public company. In a few minutes a lady attendant entered the room, and apologised for the absence of the doctor, who is the superintendent, as he was engaged in attendance on a patient who had just broken a limb. In some respects, this might be an advantage, as the lady said the doctor had desired her to show us whatever we wished to see: and as the majority of the party of visitors were ladies, and the attendant was a very efficient and experienced guide, there was nothing wanting in the way of information, and the ladies could ask questions more freely perhaps than they would of the doctor had he been with us. We were informed that the work of the whole establishment was almost entirely done by patients. Some followed their own trades, others were set to various kinds of work, the object being to keep them all occupied as much as possible. The whole of the wards were scrupulously clean, and we were informed that there was no part of the asylum that was not cleaned with water every day. Indeed, the appearance of the place indicated as much, though the attendant informed us that every morning almost, the wards were filthy as pig-sties. We were taken into the kitchens to see the cooking arrangements which were a marvel of completeness and efficiency, in which even idiots and lunatics would not well go astray. The next place visited was the dining hall. "Hall" is the proper word to use as regards this really splendid apartment. It was a large room of excellent proportions, the floor clean enough to eat from, and everything to match. The chairs were neatly arranged on the sides, and there was a grand piano conveniently placed, as in a room arranged for dancing. We heard the music before we entered the room, and then we saw seated at the piano a man dressed much like a railway porter. He took not the slightest notice of our entrance, but went on playing dance music most magnificently. The attendant said he would sit there for hours together and play: but the probability was that if spoken to he would cease playing; would not answer a word, but most likely go away. We did not interrupt him, and he "discoursed most excellent music." There is a ball held every Saturday evening, and we were informed that the inmates enjoy it exceedingly. There is no difficulty with them. They dance with each other or with visitors, and there are not a few of them who are under strange delusions. Some fancy themselves queen and sport paper crowns or coronets; and no one could please them better than by giving them a little coloured ribbon or any material which they could use in ornamentation. Visiting the day rooms, we found many of the inmates occupied in making up their finery for the ball. It was a Saturday when we paid the visit; and seeing one dignified dame bedecking herself in a coloured paper head-dress, we said, "You are preparing for the ball then." She smiled most graciously and replied, "Oh yes Sir, we must make ourselves ready for that; we must go properly dressed. Some seemed to mope about almost like idiots, heedless of anything: others watched with a degree of cunning in their looks that did not tend to put the lady visitors at their ease; and this half feeling of alarm was increased, when some children, that seemed rather idiots than lunatics, came around us and began feeling our dresses and hands. One at least of the ladies looked wistfully towards the door, and felt more assured when it was safely closed upon the ward and its inmates. One woman seemed quite sensible, yet she must have some craze. There were several appeals, the inmates evidently regarding us as official visitors. One poor woman's case was a most lamentable one. Death in some horrible form was always present to her. She followed us into a small ward, and said "Sir, don't let them cut my head off. I am sure I have done nothing amiss." "Oh! they will not cut your head off; we will see to that; we will give orders that your head shall not be cut off." "Then, please, Sir, don't let them drown me. They will drown me if they don't cut my head off." "Oh no, we will see that they do not drown you either." "Then, please don't let them hang me: if they don't hang me, they will burn me to death." All our assurances went for nothing. The idea of an inevitable horrible death was ever present to the mind of this poor creature, who was a young woman who seemed what might be termed "bonny," except for the possession of this horrible notion which drew over her such an expression of misery, as almost led us to the conclusion that the fate she feared might prove a mercy. Poor wretch, haunted by the thought of impending violent death even in the prime of life, through how much misery must she pass unless she sink under the horrible false impression! No assurance seemed to give her hope of escape, and perhaps with that the only chance of recovery.

It is not difficult to understand even a lunatic in some cases preserving a high degree of self-respect; and this would be likely to manifest itself in a place where, we were informed by our guide, sometimes the lower class of inmates used language too vile for description. We were shown also the padded room in which especially violent patients were placed. The walls, floor, door, and every part which the inmate could possibly reach were padded. The room was almost necessarily somewhat close, and the padding being covered with Mackintosh waterproofs, there was an unpleasant odour of the well-known perfume of that material; but we were informed that this was inevitable, for the violent patients were so filthy that they would defile anything that could not be washed with steams of water as that room had to be every morning. There were some women and children whose hands were tied up, so that they could not do anything with them. The reason was, not that they were in any way violent as regards other people, but they were in the habit of tearing their own flesh, more especially their hands. We were advised not to visit the refractory wards, as some of the inmates might be violent in the presence of visitors; not but that there were means at hand of dealing with any such outburst, but it might be unpleasant to some of the visitors, if any inmate made a sudden attack upon any visitor, as they were cunning as well as violent, and watched opportunities of doing mischief. The best way to deal with them was to keep perfectly cool, and not to betray the least fear or concern—a test which ladies cannot always bear.

We left the Asylum deeply impressed with what we had seen. The institution is a very interesting one, but the interest is of a melancholy kind. As we left the place, we proceeded to discuss and comment amongst ourselves various questions suggested by what we had seen. One of the lady visitors was a student in most kinds of philosophical subjects, and we asked her whether anything she had seen would in any respect reconcile her to the practice of euthanasia. She replied that it was a difficult question to answer. Had the question of euthanasia been propounded to her before going there, she would assuredly have been unable to bring her mind to the subject affirmatively, perhaps not even to have entertained it at all. But, really, after the sights she had seen, and the apparently hopeless condition of some of the patients, their helplessness, and the burden life must be to themselves and their condition distressing to their relatives, she could almost conceive that such an extreme practice might be more merciful than otherwise. Especially would it seem merciful in the case of the poor woman who was in constant fear of violent death. In the ordinary course of nature there were before her many years of life, but if it were to be a life of such dread of a horrible death as was ever present to her, what would the life be but perpetual condemnation to capital punishment for no offence? At the same time, if there were any possibility of her recovery from the delusion from which she suffered, it would be hard to justify such a measure as that which the euthanasian doctrine implies. In the case of some of the children, she had scarcely any hesitation in expressing an opinion that it ought to be in the province of medical men to deal with them at their birth. In their case, and indeed in that of imbeciles of all kinds, there was some danger of a perpetuation of their race; and as a desirable object was to improve the human race rather than to have it deteriorated, it appeared only consistent that its weak and defective parts should be eliminated. These are some of the problems that arose from that visit. It is hardly necessary to say that they are still unsolved. But there remains the question as to what are the causes that have conduced to the increase of lunacy during the present generation, an increase which is said to be going on at a constantly accelerated pace.—*Correspondent of the Indian Daily News.*

REV. G. GILFILLAN AND REV. J. S. MILL ON RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

(*Scotsman*, Oct. 6.)

FOR some months past extensive alterations have been going on in Kirkgate U. P. Church, Leith, a vestry and session-house having been erected on the vacant space in front of the building, and a complete system of ventilation introduced. On the re-opening of the church on Sunday the forenoon services were conducted by Mr. G. Gilfillan, Dundee, who discoursed on St. Paul's address on Mars Hill. In the course of his sermon he said the present were peculiar and somewhat alarming times, although he by no means shared so much as many in the prevailing panics. He did not fear so much as many for the great truths and facts of Christianity, although even to defend these properly we required much of Paul's wisdom, candour, ability, and zeal. Yet certainly we were surrounded by the elements of revolution, uncertainty and change; and what we now desiderated, and enjoyed only in part, was a mind, or rather a multitude of minds, who should seek to reconcile our present progress and scientific and philosophic attainments to the genius of the Christian religion, even as Paul did with the progress and learning of his day. To such a task some had applied themselves already, and had in general got little for their pains. But it was a task that must be grappled with and done at some time and by some one, or by some class of bold and reverent and devout thinkers.

In the afternoon, Mr. Mill preached from Mathew xiii. 52. Glancing at the present movement in the Church for freedom from confessional bonds, he noticed the objections usually advanced against that movement, characterising them as inconsistent and tyrannical, truth-suppressing, God-dishonouring, and Church-destroying. He disputed the assumption that there was nothing new to learn of God, and asked if the philosopher or servant would be contented with the science or learning of a previous century or the religious mind of the present age be satisfied with the discoveries of our predecessors? He regretted the tendency of some teachers to recommend continuance in old paths—a gospel of caution and conservatism, which meant standstillism. Searching the Scriptures was inculcated; but what did they find when a man dared to think for himself? He must expect foul weather, a storm of hard words, unbrotherly intolerance, and cruel misrepresentation. If he continued to seek after truth, he was told he must step no further in that direction, or he did so at his peril; he was threatened with committee conferences, Presbyterial dealings, libels for heresy, extrusion from the Church, and all that sort of thing. This to him seemed illogical and inconsistent, and it was difficult to understand this dread of investigation. He concluded by expressing a hope that better times were in prospect for the Church and that the spirit now abroad, stirring in her ministers and working in her elders, would not fail in accomplishing the end desired. Burkthe present movement, he said, and the disintegration of the Church should follow; encourage and help it to the realisation of its object, and the resurrection of the Church into newness of beauty and strength should be the result.

In the evening, Mr. Gilfillan lectured on the confessional controversy and other religious perplexities of the age. In the course of his remarks he referred to recent and present symptoms of unrest, and said that the problems which had produced these remained insoluble as ever. Still yawned the gulf between the first two chapters of Genesis and the discoveries of geology—a Serbonian bog into which myriads of treatises and theories of reconciliation had gone down and disappeared for ever. Still rolled on the flood and on it the ark of Noah, in their unintelligible and, to many, incredible mystery; still the sun shone over Gibeon a standing problem, glaring down on Joshua and on us from the sky; and still there were the numerous perplexities about the canon, the chronology, the ethnology the numerals, the slaughter of the Canaanites and Midianites, the origin of the Pentateuch, the date and fulfilment of Daniel and other prophets, the genealogies, the miracles and resurrection of Christ, the genesis of the Gospels, the authenticity of the Acts of the Apostles and the Fourth Gospel, the authority of the Apocalypse and the pastorals of Peter. And while those dark difficulties were pressing on theology and on the Scriptures, and mingling with others of a more fearful hue, such as the unsolved questions about the atonement, the eternal punishment of the wicked, the apparent failure of Christianity in the world, and so forth, natural religion was pressed by its old shadows and threatened daily with the advent of new ones. The common exorcism for remanding all such theories to the deep had been to say, "All these things had been resolved long ago," forgetting that, when they came up to the surface again, after being apparently destroyed, it showed that there was still some life remaining in them. Some simple Christian hearts were in despair; others passed these things by with real or affected levity and indifference; or, regarding them as an opposition to Christianity springing entirely from infernal agency and propagated only by bad men, launched out anathemas, instituted heresy hunts, and constructed elaborate libels. But there were in every Church men who felt that the evil was inevitable to their state of progress, that doubt in many cases was not a disease at all, but a growth, and that there was no such thing as a final system of thought in religion, any more than in any other science; and who were disposed to regard this state of matters with calmness and resignation, not unmingled with hope. Proceeding to consider what be called the *sham* remedy for this state of things, the rev. gentleman pointed out that supernatural intervention, though looked for in all ages, was not at all likely to occur. Some again, he said, expected that certain gigantic schemes of union among Christians, here and in other lands, might strengthen the Church and shut the mouths of its adversaries, but to such Christ seemed to say, "Think not I am come to send peace upon the earth; I tell you nay, but rather division." The Church, when so small that a large upper room contained the elite of its members, was the better of being one Church, although it was not quite one even then; but when it became large, union ceased to be a healthy symptom. It became a curse rather than a blessing. The great Church was usually a corrupt one, ever an unwieldy one, and constantly vibrating between confusion and despotism. Others had been looking for a great revival of religion; but as that did not come from Heaven, they tried to create it for themselves by a power resembling animal magnetism rather than true vital spiritual force. The result had been, as might have been expected, the revulsion which followed all unnatural excitement—the galvanised corpse had sunk back into the collapse of death, the bloated bubble had burst; and the good done had been chiefly individual and not general, in many cases not permanent, and attended almost always by formidable drawbacks. It was remarkable that the latest and most popular form that revivalism took, not more than two years ago, altogether evaded the scepticism of the age, either shunning to encounter it entirely, treating it as sheerly diabolical, or trying to meet it on a different plane, and to drown intellectual difficulties in clamorous devotion and appeals to mere feeling. As to Mr. Spurgeon's plan of leaving it to old wives to answer sceptics, it seemed to him that Mr. Spurgeon, when he made that remark, was disposed to bring Dame Partington and her mop again into operation; but the Atlantic would not thus be rolled back. But of all the false methods for rolling back the current of the age's vagrant thought and restoring belief, the most false and foolish was undoubtedly public coercion and prosecution, which, after being generally voted cruel, inquisitorial, and useless, had received a fillip, it would seem, from the late Pan-Presbyterian Council, and was beginning to flourish in more Churches than one. It was from the Continent that the instrument of torture called the Maiden was imported. It was a pity if any new impulse or variety of religious excruciation should come from America—pre-eminently the land of the free. But perhaps, after all, it was not native Americans to whom belonged the credit of suggesting the new crucial experiments on such *vilibus corporibus* as Robertson Smith, Marcus Dods, Fergus Ferguson, and others. Perhaps it was rather some who had left their country for their country's and their own good—(laughter)—who had been transplanted from Scotland to America, but had not inhaled its free atmosphere for a sufficient length of time to open wide the breast of their sympathies, but yet had been long enough away to misunderstand our present position—imagining that we had been standing as still in Scotland as they had been in Princetown, under the colossal shadow of Dr. Hodge, in whom reaction against the civilised world took the shape of a vast old tough tree from the American forest. (Laughter.) At all events, the spur to the flagging force of persecution had come from the West, and the results were before us. He wondered it did not strike the recommenders and reorganisers of persecuting measures to remember that they were as likely to be abortive now as they had been in the past. Speaking next of the true remedy, Mr. Gilfillan indicated that he should find that in the reconstruction of theology and of the Christian Church—a task seemingly very vast and intricate, which might be protracted as well as perilous, but to which as individuals, and as churches, we ought to address ourselves strenuously and soon. There were dogmas in our creeds, as well as a pervading spirit in them, which to a vast number of intelligent men of the day were simply incredible, and which no explanation, no dilution, no frittering away could render one whit more credible. It was said that those people would not be satisfied with a modification of the Church's present creed, but, like the pack of wolves pursuing the Russians sleigh, would swallow what was thrown to them and rush on demanding more. But before adopting that view, let the Church try them first with a more humane, more lovely version of Christianity; not, indeed, lovelier than that which Christ taught but something better than that which was too common in the Churches. He was profoundly persuaded that this was the last chance of the Christian faith. If it did not allow a broad margin for inquiry, if it did not resign, and that, openly, a great deal which though it might be found in its creeds would not be found in its credence, it would be for a time at least overthrown. But he hoped otherwise and that instead of a Pan-Presbyterian Council—met for what purpose he could not conceive except to stereotype doctrines which the most intelligent Christians of the age deemed doubtful, and very many deemed incredible, and the whole proceedings of which reminded him of the solecism of locking the door when the steel was stolen—(laughter)—that instead of that wretched sham, they should have a Pan-Christian Conference dealing with the difficulties of the day, not from the narrow platform of sectarianism or mere Church government, but from the broad and free mountain on which Christ preached his first and greatest sermon. Meanwhile he hailed with his whole heart, or at least with a portion of it—(laughter)—the appointment of a committee for confessional revision by the U. P. Synod. Some would have preferred to "reform it altogether," but if the Confession was not yet ripe for renewal it was more than ripe for revision, and if that were thoroughly and honestly done it would detain some ministers, and members too, in the Church who, if disappointed

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in this revision, might be compelled to leave it; it might attract young men to the ministry and the membership of the Church who were at present repelled from both; it would give a greater latitude to the thought and the language, to the pens and tongues of religious authors whose constant leaning on and trembling at the imperious and antiquated standards had kept down our sacred literature to its comparatively low pitch; and it would be a noble step in the history of theological progress, and one worthy of a Church which was foremost in its opposition to patronage, foremost in its advocacy of Voluntaryism, foremost in the outcome of missionary zeal and of Christian liberality, and might now take the lead in theological advance, and thus, as it used to be phrased, "carry out the design of the Secession" with boldness and freedom blended.

PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

Professor Leon Levi delivered the introductory lecture of his winter course at King's College on Oct. 11, and took for his subject "The Commercial Importance and Economic Value of the Suez Canal." He commenced by observing that we were rather too prone, in these days to magnify modern achievements, and to ignore or forget the legacies of the genius and enterprise of past ages. It would be bold to assert, however, that either in loftiness of conception or the power to overcome difficulties we excelled all that had been done by our predecessors. But what really placed us in advance was our better knowledge of the world and our greater command of the means of communication in railways and steam ships; and every advance made in the means of communication had been and ever would be so much added to the wealth of the world and good done to the human family. India had ever been the Eldorado of commercial ambition, and to facilitate communcation between East and West, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, by piercing the Isthmus of Suez with a canal, had long been the earnest desire of the remotest times. The First Napoleon predicted that the time would come when the Turkish Government would glory in carrying out such a work, and M. de Lesseps had in our days fulfilled the prediction, spite of all opposition, detraction, and evil prognostication. The canal, it was said, would be a stagnant ditch, silted up with the deposit of the Nile and the sand of the desert, that the lakes through which it was to pass would be filled with salt, that the navigation of the Red Sea was dangerous, that there was a difference of level between that sea and the Mediterranean, that shipping would never be able to approach Port Said, and that in short the whole thing was a foolish proposal. Next, political objections were urged, especially by Great Britain. The Canal, it was said, was intended expressly to transfer the trade of the East from England to France. The Pacha of Egypt might sever his connection with Turkey, and erect Egypt into an independent state; and surely England could not allow the severance of Egypt from Turkey! It was not to the interest of England that there should be water passage between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean at the command of any other power than England. Lord Palmerston declared that the project could never be carried out except at an enormous loss of money and human life, and that as a commercially remunerative enterprise it was a mere bubble. And then came the engineering difficulties and objections of the late Mr. Stephenson, who wondered at the idea of cutting a canal through a desert 80 miles long, argued that so far as the transit of passengers and merchandise was concerned the project would lead to no saving of time, and expressed the opinion that if not absurd it was impracticable. With remarkable pertinacity M. de Lesseps gave heed neither to contumely nor opposition; and our merchants and chambers of commerce had the wisdom to see that trade would benefit by it and commended the scheme to the active support of our government. So M. de Lesseps triumphed: the Canal has proved a decided success notwithstanding all the evils that had been predicted, and the hopes and expectations of M. de Lesseps, except in the matter of capital expended—for from first to last the cost of the Canal had been nearly double the amount originally contemplated—had been fully notified. The Canal was opened to traffic in 1869, and from 1870 to 1876 the net tonnage passing through it rose from 436,609 tons to 2,096,772 tons, whilst the receipts rose from, 200,000l. in 1870 to abot 1,200,000l. in 1875; and in 1876, after the share and debenture holders had received their 5 per cent. dividend, a small balance of profit was still left to become larger in subsequent years. The result was, therefore, in every way satisfactory. The relations between the Suez Canal Company and the Khedive had, however, not been very smooth, and no final judgment had yet been given as to whether the Canal Company was international, French, or Egyptian. Having next described the circumstances under which England had acquired the Khedive's shares in the Canal, the professor said he should say nothing about the unbusiness-like manner in which the purchase was made or the extravagant commission paid upon it, but he asked whether it was becoming of the British government to enter into such a transaction purely from political motives, and whether there was not reason to fear that those shares being in the hands of one state might prove inconvenient and dangerous in the future, and if the British government swayed the counsels of the company it might not give rise to serious dissensions and jealousies? Then, supposing that other governments were to buy the remaining shares, would there be securities for the maintenance of the Canal and against the dangers of political complications? Again, could England alone assume a paramount right over the Canal if her co-partners objected? Nor should it be forgotten that the possession of the Khedive's shares would not give us an absolute majority in the administration of the Canal, whilst French influence must always exist so long as the principal director was French and the bulk of the capital was supplied by Frenchmen. At the same time, as three fourths of the receipts came from British shipping, no other nation could have so great an interest in the management of the Canal; but whose fault was it that England had not acquired a supreme influence in the undertaking? It was in her power to have acted otherwise, but she would not do so, though she had the deepest interest in bringing east and west into connection. The Canal had been the means of saving an immense amount of time, and time was money. Already 2,000,000 tons of shipping was passing through it in a year, and this, at the low estimate of 50l. a ton for the value of ship and cargo, represented 100,000,000l. of capital, upon which there was a saving of two months interest, or from 300,000l. to 500,000l. a year. Descanting upon the particular commercial advantages of the canal, Professor Levi stated that, by shortening the line of navigation, and with the abolition of the export duty, an important trade had sprung up in wheat between this country and India, and wheat was always a valuable cargo, and acceptable in the English Market. The opening of the Canal had also given an enormous stimulus to the building of steam ships. In 1869 we had 948,000 tons of steam vessels, whilst in 1876 we had 2,005,000 tons. Hence the supremacy of England in the Suez Canal. On the other hand, France had only 200,000 tons, Germany 180,000, and all other European States together perhaps 400,000. The trade of the United Kingdom with India, the Straits, Ceylon, China, Japan, the possessions of the Dutch in the East, the Philippine Islands, Australia, &c., all of which, sooner or later, would have to use steam ships, amounted in 1876 to 154,000,000l. or 24 per cent. of the entire trade of the United Kingdom. Add to this the trade with continental ports nearer home, and a great part of the American trade, and it was easy to see that the days of sailing ships were fast passing away. It was to be expected, once the long sea voyage was superseded by the shorter and more direct route, that Austria, Germany, France, Spain, and other European countries would find it in their interest to get the Eastern products they required direct through the Canal; and this they were doing now and would do to a yet greater extent, but returns showed that British trade had not thereby suffered. What better evidence of the success of the Canal commercially could they have, however than the fact that 51·49 per cent. of the whole trade with British India and two-thirds of the trade of India with America was carried on through the Canal. The future of the canal was practically in the hands of its administrators, and there was war in the East. Let them therefore be careful not to imperil a commercial undertaking with political movements. Whoever were the shareholders, the transit dues were too heavy; let them be mindful that a maximum of revenue was quite consistent with and was often better obtained from a minimum rate of charges. The Canal would need watching; let them seek the best scientific means of maintaining it perfectly free for navigation, and expanded both in depth and width. At present sailing ships were practically excluded; let them consider what could be done to render the navigation of the Red Sea safer and more reliable for sailing as well steam vessels. In short, let the council be true to their trust and they might be sure of increasing and continued success. In closing his lecture, the Professor said that we were marching further and further daily in the path of economic progress, and we might expect yet greater and more rapid progress were it not that the plague of war destroyed our hopes. We were on the eve of a great exhibition of industry and art in Paris, but what expectation could be entertained of its success whilst Germany abstained from intercourse with France, whilst war desolated the East of Europe, and famine stalked abroad in Southern India, not to speak of the heavy clouds that hung in the political atmosphere of France herself? Let us not despair, however, but see whether, by increasing industry and perseverance, we might not hasten somewhat the returning tide of success and prosperity.

ON HORSEBACK THROUGH ASIA MINOR.

Captain Burnaby's many admirers will be glad to accompany him on his ride through Asia Minor. It may be doubted whether this work is destined, like its predecessor, to be "the book of the season," but to say this involves no disparagement to the author, for any such expectation would, in fact, be unreasonable. The traveller is, as before, full of animation, energy and resource, and the subject is certainly one of more real importance; but the dramatic elements of the Khivan adventure are necessarily absent, for while a British officer is received with as much courtesy in Turkey as in Russia, he cannot hope there for that tender solicitude which does not hesitate on occasion to seize him and reconvey him to the frontier. In short, although Captain Burnaby found the country he traversed in the agony of preparation for war, he encountered few difficulties, except such as arose directly or indirectly from the severity of the winter climate. He gives a faithful itinerary of his route, but a rapid journey at that season does not afford many opportunities for observation, especially when, as in the higher districts of Armenia, the country is buried under snow. We could have willingly heard more from so accomplished a traveller about the character and resources of a country which is by no means familiar ground; but this was not the immediate purpose of his journey, and it is only fair to learn from the traveller himself what that purpose was, and to see how he fulfils it. There is a refreshing simplicity about the author's utterances which never leaves his readers in doubt as to his views or intentions. In his Preface he describes shortly, and not without a touch of irony, the confused state of the English feeling last autumn on Turkish affairs, the genuine indignation at the massacres being, he thinks, appreciably sharpened by the suspension of payments which preceded them. In this chaos of opinion, Capt. Burnaby thought he could not do better than employ his winter leave in a journey through the country itself. In Asia Minor he would be able to observe the Turkish character, and the relations between Turks and Christians, at a distance from European influences, and by thus studying the question at its fountain head, to obtain some insight into the facts and merits of the case." Accordingly, during a five months' journey through Anatolia and Armenia, he held daily intercourse with all classes and races, Mohammedan and Christian, and was almost always hospitably received. He noted down on the spot the conversations held, and the impressions he formed, and now modestly offers to the public "merely a sort of verbal photograph, if the reader will allow me to use the expression, of what I heard and saw during the journey." The testimony, on the momentous questions at issue, of an intelligent and practised traveller, who is also a good linguist, and has, besides, recently travelled in Russia, is necessarily of interest and value, whatever may be thought of the conclusions at which he arrives. These he states frankly, *more suo*. He has a friendly feeling for the Russian people as distinguished from their Government, and is alive to the shortcomings of the Turk; nevertheless, he would have us cast in our lot actively with the latter, not only in our own interest, but as a matter of justice and humanity! The conversations which reflect the opinions of the different classes are, accordingly, the most important element in these volumes, and are usually racy and striking; if they occasionally resemble somewhat closely the amusing and characteristic dialogues which embellished the 'Ride to Khiva,' it must be remembered that Eastern thought and diction have everywhere a character of their own. The conversations read so well that they may have been sometimes pieced together for the sake of effect, but we have no right or inclination to assume that they do not substantially represent the opinion of the speakers. In estimating their value as illustrating the social condition of Asia Minor the reader must bear in mind, on the one hand, the strong political bias of the author; and on the other, his undoubted good faith and intelligence. We are struck by finding the Turkish officials, even in the remoter districts, thoroughly informed as to the relations subsisting between the different powers of Europe, and the bearing of these relations on the Eastern Question. There was no wish anywhere for war, except to escape from an intolerable pressure, and some misgivings as to its results. All their misfortunes, as well as the prejudice with which they are regarded in many quarters, were set down to the incessant intrigues and agitation of Russia; and when reproached with the massacres in Bulgaria, they were eager to point out that the rising there was suppressed, not by Turkish troops, but by Circassians, who had only a few years before been driven from their native country by the Russians, and had then learned those "lessons in massacre," which they only too faithfully repeated. Only among the recruits was there any enthusiasm for war. Capt. Burnaby observed one batch of these in tears and despair, but this arose from their having been left behind. Among the more thinking classes there was a deep-seated feeling that the Russian aggression was unprovoked and unjust, a feeling which the Kadi of Arabkir expressed in the following parable. The prophet Daniel, he said, saw in a dream a young man named Samson:—

"Samson was beautifully dressed; his clothes alone would have cost all the gold and *caime* that have ever been circulated at Constantinople. The rings on his fingers were encrusted with precious stones,—beautiful stones,—each one more bright and lovely than the eye of the most beautiful woman whom mortal man has ever seen. Samson had conquered almost the whole world; but there was one very poor and mountainous country which did not acknowledge him as its lord. Samson had 10,000 wives, all of them fat and lovely. The keys of his treasure-chests were in themselves a load for 10,000 camels. He was all vigorous, and able to enjoy every blessing which Allah had bestowed upon; but some men are never satisfied; Samson was one of them. He wanted more. His heart was not full; he wished to conquer the poor country, and take a few wives from the lovely daughters of the mountaineers. He came with an enormous army. The people fled. The troops ate up everything. There were no provisions. There was nothing left even for the king. Samson offered 10,000 sacks of gold for a handful of millet seed. It could not be purchased. The soldiers died; the sergeants died; the officers died; the Pachas died; and, last of all, Samson died. Let this be the fate of the Russians if they come here," added to the Cadi. "The Tzar has much land; he is rich; he has many more soldiers than we have; he has everything to make life happy; yet he is not content; he wishes to take from his poor neighbour the pittance which he possesses. Let Allah judge between him and us," continued the speaker, "and God alone knows who will be victorious!"

Capt. Burnaby everywhere questioned the Armenians as to their treatment by the Turks. There was a good deal of grumbling, but many admitted frankly that their relations were not unsatisfactory; that they had not much to complain of, and that matters were gradually improving. He heard circumstantial stories of ill-treatment of Christians in the towns to the eastward, but these somehow always receded as he advanced in that direction. When you are "in the East"—and the meridian of Constantinople runs to the westward of St. Petersburg—the truth is very hard to find!

The social intimacy of the two races seems to Capt. Burnaby a sufficient proof that their relations with each other are not very unfriendly. He constantly met them dining at each other's houses on amicable terms. In the seclusion and general treatment of their women there appears to be no difference between the Turks and the Armenians. The principal grievance of the latter was the refusal of the Kadi to accept Christian testimony on a level with Mohammedan. Of grave personal injuries there was no question at all, and when asked whether Christians were ever impaled they laughed outright. A Turk, who had read in a native newspaper the famous statement which suggested this question, remarked, "It is a pity when Christian priests or Mohammedan imaums mix themselves up with politics; their place is to calm men's passions, not to rouse them." We would commend this Turk's sentiment to any among ourselves whom it may seem to concern, and certainly to a well-known American bishop, whose unseemly adjuration to the "God of battles" Capt. Burnaby prints in an Appendix.

Both Turks and Christians agreed in complaining bitterly of the frequent changes of their governors. Many of these whom Capt. Burnaby met were men of energy and good will, which is altogether neutralized by the uncertainty of their tenure of office. It would, perhaps, have been inconsistent with the scheme of this work to dwell in detail on the graver administrative faults which retard the progress of the country; but we have melancholy proofs of stagnation in his contrast of the ancient with the modern dwellings of the people, in the great mineral and agricultural wealth, lying undeveloped, and in the scantiness of the population, in itself a sign of misgovernment in so fertile a country. The negligence and apathy of the Turk, and the corruption and absence of public spirit among the Armenians (which they themselves freely admit) are, perhaps, equally to blame.

Capt. Burnaby reprints in an Appendix various official documents relating, *inter alia*, to the murder by the Russian troops of the British wounded at Inkermann, to the tortures lately inflicted on religious nonconformists in Poland and to the massacres of women and children in the Caucasus and elsewhere. These statements, with other matter to the same effect throughout these columns, will be unpalatable reading for those who for various reasons have hitherto reserved all their indignation for the Turk. They do not disprove his brutality, but they throw light on the general character of the policy and conduct of Russia, and on the fitness of her pretensions to act as the apostle of humanity.

Socially, at all events, the Turk always shows to advantage. Our author, on arriving at Angora, was met by the servants of a certain Suleiman Effendi, who, having heard that an Englishman was coming, wished to receive him as his guest; and on this and other ocasions he was treated with the most delicate and generous hospitality. The Pasha here, and his son, were also men of more than average culture. Orders had just come to proclaim the Constitution, and doubts were felt whether the solitary cannon possessed by Angora could be trusted to fire 101 times. Neither friends nor foes expected much from the experiment of a Parliament; but they may possibly be disappointed, for the political capacity and acumen of an Eastern people by no means depend, as we might be apt to assume, on proficiency in reading and writing.

The interest of our author's journey, as well as its difficulty, increases as he proceeds eastwards. The almost impassable rivers of mud in the plains were bad enough, and the upsetting of horses and baggage on such roads must have tried the patience as well as the resources of the most enduring traveller. In Armenia, however, this is replaced by snow and ice, and at one point the whole party were obliged to slide on horseback down a glacier. The guide went first:—

"And now I prepared to make the descent. It was not an agreeable sensation. I was on the edge of the precipice. The yelling Mahammed was castigating my animal from behind. I felt very much like Mr. Winkle, as described in the 'Pickwick Papers,' the first time he was on skates. I would have gladly given Mahammed five shillings or a new coat to desist from the flagellating process. However, the die was cast. My followers were looking on. What the guide had done it was very clear that an Englishman ought to do. I committed myself to Providence. Away we went. The steam roundabouts in the Champs Elysees in Paris revolve at a great pace; a slide down the artificial ice-hills in St. Petersburg will sometimes try a man's nerves; but the sensations experienced in these manners of locomotion are nothing to what I felt when sliding down that glacier. Was I on my horse or was I not? Now we were waltzing madly down the slippery surface, and then my boots were touching the ice itself, owing to my animal's position. One moment we ricochetted from a rough piece of hard substance, and were flying in the air, as if jumping the Wissendine brook; a second later we were buried, as the guide had been, in six feet of snow. Next came the turn of my followers. Their descent was a fearful thing to witness, but fortunately not half so dangerous as it appeared. With the exception of some damage to the luggage and saddlery, there was little harm done. 'I never thought as how a horse could skate, sir, before!' remarked my English servant, as he slowly extricated himself from the snow-drift. 'It was more than sliding, that it was—a cutting of figures of eight all down the roof of a house! And then I was buried alive in the snow, to finish up with! Mohammed will have something to pray about, if he has to go down any more of these hills, for nothing but Providence can save a man's neck in those here parts.'"

The accommodation he met with in this region was far inferior to that in Anatolia. The dwellings are often constructed underground, like those we read of in mediæval Persia and elsewhere. In one of these hovels, with every aperture closed by reason of the cold, and where the chief occupation of the inmates was the manufacture of fuel from cowdung, the author was detained for several days by a severe illness.

There is a rapidly descending scale of cleanliness among the different races. The Turk stands at the top, and next, but far below him, the Amernian; to which circumstance, quite as much as to religious differences, Capt. Burnaby attributes the repugnance and antipathy of the Turk for his Christian neighbour. Below the Armenian again comes the Kurd, who looks on the Turk as quite thin-skinned and effeminate in these matters, and although they are fellow-religionists, not much love is lost between them. The Kurd has some chivalrous qualities, but is a thorough savage. He is dreaded by all his neighbours alike, and his allegiance to the Sultan sits very loosely on him. Many of the chiefs are in receipt of Russian gold, and it is understood that they will fight for the side that pays them best.

When we read Capt. Burnaby's account of the state of military preparations at Erzeroum and Kars, the absence of method and of forethought, the wretched commissariat, and the ill-prepared defences, we are not surprised at his predicting the speedy collapse of the Turkish forces in Asia; but the best general is he who makes the fewest mistakes: Capt. Burnaby did not apparently calculate that the Russians would make so many. The judgement, or guess, of the Turkish authorities in Asia Minor was more accurate.

The river Euphrates, even in its early career, hemmed in among the precipices of Armenia, is a goodly stream, over a hundred yards wide, and nine or ten feet deep. The author's descriptions of the routes leading thence into Syria on the one hand, and to Baghdad on the other, supplemented as these are by other authorities, and by useful maps, form a fitting adjunct to the work, for the subject might soon become one of practical moment if the Russians could establish themselves at Erzeroum. The account of the proposed line of defence for Constantinople, with the accompanying map, is also acceptable and opportune. But, for the general reader, the chief attraction of the book lies in the insight afforded into the feelings and opinions of a people whose actual condition is a matter of so much interest, and in the many varied pictures, grave and gay by turns, but drawn with unfailing life and spirit, of their ways and doings.—*Athenæum.*

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RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
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Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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,, of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

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Bhosawul......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer," Office.
Deolalee........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore....Kellner & Co.
London........G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras........Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund...."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad......Refreshment Room.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,258.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.
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Fire Premiums for 1852......£ 76,925
Do. 1862......£300,690
Do. 1872......£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.
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Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One years.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

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£159,966
THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.
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FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.
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It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.
Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.
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Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.
At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceeding five years.
The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 3

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.
ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM
Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.
Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.
The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	40	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	45	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	50	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums.
Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses, can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, October, 30 1877.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... ,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin...... ,,	4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... ,,	,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints, it is invaluable.
In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. BATHGATE & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. BARRY & Co. Vepery, Madras.
Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronized him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.
Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.
The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32' by 22'
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	....
Double Pole	20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	....
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in Old Emaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN
HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,
as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking AWAY THE GROUNDWORK OF MALARIOUS DISEASES and all LIVER COMPLAINTS or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a GENTLE LAXATIVE and TONIC in the VARIOUS FORMS of INDIGESTION,
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,
is particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.
FOR BILIOUSNESS OR SICK HEADACHE, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.
With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.
TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."
"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan. 29, 1877.
"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I feel I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.
"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I feel I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."
"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877."
"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house." "M. BERAL."
"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell it here. It would make its own way by its own merit.
"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."
November 6, 1875.
NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.
Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following:
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."
ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY — TREACHER & COMPANY.
N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

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